PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION

No. 54,034.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S. SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
THE PUREST IN CREAM TOUCHED BY HAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA ..	4826
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	6394	MARMORA	10809
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10612		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	6394	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6926
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	6394	VICTORIA	6529
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiconnet	16th May "
YARRA	6,378	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitt	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

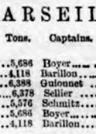
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIB	6,388	Guiconnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
YARRA	6,378	Sellier	30th " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitt	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN



LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	1st March.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5595	F. Craglietto	26th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72. Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Seamen House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 6 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	3,170	Mon. 25th Feb.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,305	Thur. 28th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
CHASA	3,170	Frid. 1st Mar.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,936 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons on THURSDAY, 28th Feb. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons on or about 9th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA..	3000	28th Feb.	Zanzibar, Mombasa.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

24th *February*, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE,
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Mar, 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Apr "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	C. Belsito	17th Mar 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	313	450
Marseilles or Genoa	53	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	730	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	535	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1050.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
‡	City of Edinburgh	6,858	Jan. 26	Feb.	7	Feb	19	Feb.	26
‡	City of Bombay ‡	4,540	Feb. 2	"	14	"	28	Marc	25
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,637	" 11	"	23	Marc	9	"	24
†	City of London *	9,000	" 21	Marc	4	"	15	Apl.	16
**	City of Karachi	3,547	Marc 1	"	12	"	23	Marc	30
†	City of Cartago	5,524	" 11	"	23	Apl.	4	Apl.	11
†	Newby Hall	4,388	" 19	"	31	"	13	"	20
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	Apl. 10	Apl.	21	May	2	May	9
*	City of Agra	4,902	" 17	"	29	"	11	"	18
†	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 29	May.	10	"	21	"	28

Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

SHIPPING

CHEAP PASSAGES TO HAMBURG.

THE S. S. "LANGDALE," SAILING first week in March, has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in comfortable two-berthed Cabins.

This Steamer is fitted with Electric Lights and fan in each Cabin. For Rates of Passages, apply to the Undersigned.

W. and A. GRAHAM and CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO ENGLAND.

S. S. "WENSLEYDALE" 3919 Tons, SAILING on or about 27th February, to Hull.

This Steamer has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in large comfortable Cabins.

This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and Fans in each Cabin.

For particulars regarding Rates, &c., apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road.
CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc,

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat,

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000

(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

PROFITS:

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 14-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

COME IN

AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES OF THE GENUINENESS OF

MARCKS & CO.'S GREAT GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

If you want ARTISTIC goods at LOW PRICES and

NOVELTIES { SPECIAL . . . . . ORIGINAL . . . . . ATTRACTIVE . . . . FOR PRESENT SEASON.

4 Annas Discount in the Rupee.

TO THE END OF FEBRUARY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

SALE CONTINUES

For Five Days only up to 25th February 1907

AS WE ARE REMOVING NEXT TO ALICE BUILDINGS, FROM 1ST MARCH,

WE ARE CLEARING OUR STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BESSHO & CO., HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BREAD, BISCUIT, AND CONFECTIONERY...PEARSE and Co.
CAKES—WEDDING, CHRISTENING, &c.....PEARSE and Co.
TIFFIN, DINNER, ...PEARSE and Co.
WINES AND SPIRITS, &c. .....PEARSE and Co.

PEARSE & CO.

ICES, TEA AND COFFEE, ...PEARSE and Co.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.....PEARSE and Co.
CELEBRATED FRENCH AND MOCHA COFFEE....PEARSE and Co.
INQUIRIES AND TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED at PEARSE and Co.'s

PEARSE & CO.,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 29/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S CLUB WHISKY — Is the most Popular Whisky in the Bombay Presidency. It is cheap, sound and wholesome, with a decidedly attractive and mellow flavour. Per bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 28.

FERINTOSH WHISKEY — Has been steadily increasing in public estimation for a Quarter of a century. Per dozen Rs. 24-8.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY. — A rich strengthening Ferruginous Wine. Per Bot. Re. 1-4; Per doz. Rs. 13-0. Per 2 doz.case, Rs. 25-8.

BOMBAY, {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c.

Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.

English subscription £1-1-0 per year including postage.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

FOR 11 DAYS FROM 18TH TO 28TH FEB., BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE

There are few branches of retail commerce now which do not adopt the sale system sooner or later, but it must be somewhat of a surprise and a rare novelty to find an establishment devoted to Jewellery, Watches, etc., offering the benefit of

REDUCED PRICES.

Such however is the case at

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite the University Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

and there is good reason for it. With an annual residuum of stock, such as a large miscellaneous Jewellers' business is bound to accumulate, it is found necessary from year to year to break up ornaments and re-fashion them in up-to-date models. Many of these ornaments that find their way to the Melting Pot are by no means old fashioned. Many have furnished style for the present Season, and may have still a future; but for the purpose of trade Marcks & Co., Ltd., must be up-to-date, and so they have decided for this year to depart from their usual business procedure, and for the first time in the history of this firm, they offer to the Public the opportunity of securing exclusive designs in Gem Jewellery, Fancy Silver ware, Electro-plate, Watches and Clocks, etc., at the great reduction of 25 per cent. The opportunity is for all at this

GREAT GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

Gem Jewellery,

Fancy Silver Ware,

Electro-plate, Watches, & Clocks

AT THE

UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION OF

25 PER CENT.

ON CATALOGUE OR MARKED PRICES.

Every article is Guaranteed to the same extent as goods that have hitherto been purchased at full prices.

THAT THE SACRIFICE AT

THIS GREAT SALE

will be more than a Sacrifice in mere name will be realized from the fact that in many instances handsome pieces of old Jewellery, of the best possible workmanship, will be priced much Below the Actual Cost of labour and material as reckoned to-day. The reductions, which are to rule during the Eleven Days, may be judged from the following quotations:—

No. 9435. A Pearl and Diamond Orchid Spray has been reduced from the Catalogue price Rs. 690 to Rs. 517-8.

No. 9474. A fancy Ruby and Pearl Ribbon Scroll Brooch has been reduced from the Catalogue price Rs. 90 to Rs. 67-8.

Silver Campaign Watch has been reduced from the Catalogue price Rs. 60 to Rs. 45.

No. 110. Sterling Silver Cased Clock, 13 in. high, has been reduced from the Catalogue price Rs. 330 to Rs. 247-8.

No 4643. Cased Toilet Set, containing a Pair of Plain Flat-backed Hair Brushes, Hand Mirror, Hat and Cloth Brushes, etc., has been reduced from the Catalogue price Rs. 195 to Rs. 146-4.

No. 6322. Case containing Silver Waist Clasp, 6 small and 6 large Buttons to match, has been reduced from the Catalogue price Rs. 52-8 to Rs. 39-6.

No 4728. Cake Bread and Fruit Tray in best Triple Electro-plate, has been reduced from the Catalogue price Rs. 38 to Rs. 28-8.

and so on right through the

ENTIRE STOCK.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS,

who do not already possess a copy of any of our Catalogues should send for a copy immediately and 25 per cent. will be deducted from the prices therein quoted. Sale Prices will have effect only on those orders received by us between the 18th and 28th February, irrespective of date of letter or Post Office Stamp.

IMPORTANT WHEN ORDERING.

It is advisable to mention the Nos. of three or four articles in the order in which preference is given, it being probable that a particular pattern may be sold out.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE above BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 28th Instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instrument Act of 1881.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

SEALED TENDERS for HOSPITAL SUPPLIES for 1907-08 will be received by the Undersigned upto 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1907.

The Civil Surgeons, Poona and Thana, will receive them on the same date and hour.

Forms of Tenders and all particulars can, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained at the Surgeon General's Office.

By Order,

W. M. HURSTON, M.B., Capt., I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the
Surgeon General with the Govt. of Bombay.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Town Hall, BOMBAY, 22nd February 1907.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for supply during the official year 1907-08 of the under-noted articles :—

(1). Drills, cloths, Putties, &c.
(2). Helmets (voyage).
(3). Colours.
(4). Embroidered badges.
(5). Miscellaneous stores.

Tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock noon on the 20th March, 1907.

Forms of Tender and Schedule will be available on application at the office of the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore, on and after the 1st March, 1907, at Re. 1 per set.

G. W. PALIN, Lt.-Colonel,
Director of Army Clothing.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 26th February, 1907, at 6-30 P. M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
R. A. SPENCE,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

THE UNITED GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, LD.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

CAPITAL—RS. 10,00,000.

In 10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each ; of which 600 are to be issued as fully paid, and 1,900 are now offered for subscription, payable

Rs. 10 on application,
Rs. 15 on allotment,

and the balance as required in three Calls of Rs. 25 each, subject to notice of not less than one month in each instance.

SOLICITORS :
Messrs. MORGAN & Co.
MANAGING AGENTS :
Messrs. SHAW, WALLACE & Co.
REGISTERED OFFICE :
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THIS COMPANY is to be formed for the purpose of purchasing and erecting Ginning Factories and Baling Presses in the Central Provinces and Berars, and, or in such other centres in India as may be found advisable ; with the object of purchasing Seed Cotton (or kuppas) on the spot, of ginning it, and baling the lint, disposing of it and of the seed : and or of performing the same operations for and on behalf of others at fixed charges, and in carrying on the business generally of Cotton Ginners, Balers, and Dealers in Cotton, in all its branches.

2. In the first instance it is intended that this Company should acquire, as from the opening of the current season, several small Ginning Factories at present being worked in the Central Provinces—the price to be paid for these properties being Rs. 60,000 in fully paid shares—and to extend these Factories to the size necessary to meet current requirements.

3. By acquiring these existing Ginning Factories this Company will start as a going Concern, so that even before the new Plants are erected there is every probability of a dividend being earned.

4. The cost of erecting and working Ginning and Pressing Factories, and the profits they earn, vary according to the different districts and to the quantity of cotton available each season : but a careful estimate of the probable earnings of the above Factories shews that after defraying working expenses, and charging adequate depreciation, a return of from 15 to 20 per cent. on the Capital employed may be reasonably anticipated.

It is only proposed in the beginning to issue one-fourth of the Capital, as this will suffice to cover the cost of the extensions and new Factories now under contemplation. Further issues will only be made as profitable openings for other Factories present themselves.

Full particulars with detailed Prospectus and Application Forms for Shares may be obtained on enquiry from the MANAGING AGENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 269 of 1905.

UNCHORDAS TRIBHOWANDAS MODY.....Plaintiff.
vs.
NAGCHAND LAKHMICHAND and others.....Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of July, 1906, the following moveable property will be SOLD in 15 lots (containing 29 pieces) by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, under the orders and directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March, 19.7, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1—One Damni (head ornament), one in number, set with Precious Stones.
2. One (Ornament for head called), Fulls of Dutch Diamouds, one in number.
3. One Pearl Sutlada (Necklace), one in number, of five strings.
4. One Pearl Mala, (Necklace), one in number, of two strings.
5. Two Bangles, two in number, of Purab Diamonds.
6. Two Bangles, two in number, of turquoise and Purab Diamonds.
7. Four Bangles, four in number, (each) having two rows of Pearls.
8. Four Bangles, four in number, (each) having one row of Pearls.
9. Two Ruby Bangles, two in number.
10. Four Diamond and Ruby Bangles, four in number.
11. Two Pearl (wristlets called) Ravifuls, one pair, with three rows (Lc.), two in number without clasps (pin).
12. Two Pearl (wristlets called) Ravifuls, one pair, with three rows (Lc.) two in number with clasps (Pin).
13. One Ruby Finger Ring, one in number.
14. One Diamond Finger Ring, one in number, (large).
15. One Diamond Finger Ring, one in number, (small).

In all, the ornaments are twenty-nine, namely (29) in number. The property will be open for inspection (of approved persons) at the said Auctioneer's Rooms, eight days before the day of sale from 11-30 A. M. to 4 P.M.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHUNDERAO, LAUD & MEHTA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named at No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Rooms of Messrs. Bennett & Co. Auctioneers at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of February, 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

A NEW "SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING CLASS" is now already OPENED, called "THE REMINGTON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING," in connection with Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Hummum Street, where Expert and Scientific training will be given under the guidance of an experienced and qualified Teacher, Mr. Pirozshaw M. Chinoy, late Shorthand & Typewriting Teacher of the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, holder of the Certificate of Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons (from England). **Names are enrolled every day.**

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Price 12 annas.

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The Complete Cricketer. By Albert E. Knight. With 50 Illustrations	4 8
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The Complete Golfer. By Harry Vardon. With 66 Illustrations	5 8
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POLO.

Polo, Past and Present. By T. F. Dale. (The Country Life" Library of Sport). With Numerous Illustrations	10 15

FOOTBALL.

The Complete Rugby Footballers on the New Zealand System. By D Gallaher and W. J. Stead. With 35 Photographic Illustrations	5 8
Football (Badminton Library). By M. Sherman, W J Oakley, F. Mitchell and others. With Illustrations	5 4
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Motors and Motor Driving. By Lord Northcliffe and others (Badminton Library). New Edition	7 14
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Training. By Harry Andrews	0 12
Training Simplified. By Robert P. Watson	0 12
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BOOKSELLERS, &c., BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per S. S. "DANDOLO," of The Venetian S. N. Co. are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for D/Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MacFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, WHEELS, etc., etc., etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February 1907, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 2,0 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE OPENED BY
H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
AT THE RESERVOIR,
MALABAR HILL,
ON
TUESDAY, THE 26TH FEBRUARY,
AT 5 P. M.

By the kind permission of Colonel MURRAY and OFFICERS, the Band of H. M Royal Scots will play on the occasion.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Drosdin, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akh Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Cheeks, Thana Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Garnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

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MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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ROYAL MENAGERIE OF
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OF THIS GREAT SHOW IN BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT | AT 9-30. Sharp.
TO-NIGHT |

MONDAY NIGHT FEB. 25TH.

Benefit Tendered to the Massina Hospital Building Fund

When Madame HARMSTON-LOVE will PRESENT half the proceeds to the above Fund.

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SOUVENIR WEEK.
SOUVENIR WEEK.

A Handsome Bicycle and
Another valuable Present
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY BY COUPON NUMBERS
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND, 1906.

Coupons given away from Tomorrow Night TUESDAY.
SEE OUR DAILY HANDBILLS
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1ST.
Complimentary Benefit Tendered to
THE MARVELLOUS FRANTZ TROUPE.
A Monster Programme of all our Star Acts.
WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, Afternoons,
February 27th and March 2nd, 1907.

LAST { 2 } SOUVENIR MATINEES
LAST { } SOUVENIR MATINEES

WHEN
TWO HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES
AND ONE SILVER WATCH
Will be given away amongst the children visiting the Circus on both occasions.

Every child will receive a Number.

All will have an equal chance, from the Boxes to the Gallery, of securing one of these valuable prizes.

Every child will have a chance.
Box Plan at the Circus.
PRICES SAME AS USUAL.

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Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

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Electric Railway Engineering. By H. F. Parshall, M.I.C.E., and H. M. Hobart, M.I.E.E. With folding diagrams, &c. 1907	36 12
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The Telegraphists' Guide to the Departmental and City and Guilds Examinations in Telegraphy. By J. Bell, A. I. E. E. and S. Wilson, A. M. I. E. E.	1 12
Electric Ignition for Motor Vehicles. By W. Hibbert, A. M. I. E. E. With 61 Illustrations, 1907	1 5
The Motor Manual. A Practical Handbook, 9th Edition. Illustrated, 1907	1 5
The Motorists A. B. C. for the use of Owners, Operators and Automobile Mechanics. By L. Elliott Brookes. Illustrated, 1906	4 6
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Under the Absolute Amir. By Frank A. Martin, (for 8 years Engineer in-Chief-successively to the Amirs Abdur Rahman and Habibullah). Illustrated from Photographs	9 8
Handbook for Travellers in Asia Minor, Transcaucasia, Persia, etc. Edited by Major Gen. Sir Chas, Wilson, R. E., K. C. B., with Maps and Plans	13 8

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The Practice of Medicine. By the late M. Charteris, M.B., 8th edition. Edited by F. J. Charteris, M.B., Ch. B. Illustrated	7 8
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The Control of a Scourge or how Cancer is Curable. By C. P. Childe, B.A., F.R.C.S., 1907	6 9
Mental Depression. Its cause and treatment based on Modern Medical Reform, Science and successful practical experience. By Richard J. Ebbard	2 3
Aids to Medical Diagnosis. By Arthur Whiting, M.D., M.R.C.S.P.	1 8
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife. Revised by Francourt Barnes, M. D., F. R. S. E.	1 14
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E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 7 ; Quarterly Rs. 4, Post free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 9038, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 3, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
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J. BEGBIE.
ACCOUNTANT AND TREASURER.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAP

DENTAL SURGEON,

M. S. NICHOLSON,

37, Hornby Road,

Next to Alice Buildings & opposite John Roberts.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 22*nd February.*] [BOMBAY, 23*rd February.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	86⅛	¼	
3 do. Rentes ...	95¼	¼	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102½		¼
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	65 5/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31 1/16	1/16	un chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/16		un chgd
Do. in New York	...	...	...
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·28		¼
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·51½		¼
Do. do. do. New York.	...	...	...
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	Since 17Jan	
Do. Short London Bills,			
3 months' sight ...	4½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4½%	½	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4½%	½	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/16d. unchanged.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 7,00,000 at ... 1s. 4 1/16d

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 90,000
Gold to Bombay £1,40,000

COTTON.

Liverpool–

Spots	Quiet
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports	16,000
Mid-Americans	6 03 plus 05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11¼ plus 1/16

Future Delivery Prices :–

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·66 plus 05	5·65 plus 05	5·64 plus 05	5·63 plus 05

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·61 plus 04	5·59 plus 04	5·55 plus 04	5·53 plus 04	5·49 plus 04

NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.—Markets closed.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly—5 3/16d.
Months—April-May—Nominal.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed–
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 49½ April-May Dunkirk Sellers Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 47½ April-May Dunkirk Sellers Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 44½ Apl.-May, Dunkirk Sellers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed–
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44 Feb.-Mar. Hamburg Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar–
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 9d.
Months of Shipment Mar.-Apl. Sellers.
Tone of Sugar, Steady.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
5 Boxes Gold Bullion	Rs. 3,84,602	London	Oriental	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovereigns and H Sovs	37,500	London	Oriental	Chartered Bank
32 Bar Silver ..	75,255	London	Oriental	Chartered Bank
25 Bar Silver ..	57,514	London	Oriental	National Bank
194 Bar Silver	4,49,676	London	Oriental	Yokohama Bank
190 Bar Silver	8,01,829	London	Oriental	Bank of Bombay
94 Bar Silver ..	2,25,896	London	Oriental	Bank of Bombay
91 Bar Silver ..	1,88,986	London	Oriental	Comptoir National
194 Bar Silver...	4,51,562	London	Oriental	Bank of Bombay
1 Bundle Sovereigns and H Sovs	3,740	Jeddah	Shah Ameer	SH Bassam
1 Case Sovereigns and H Sovs	36,000	Jeddah	Majidi	The B and P S N Co
4 Packages Sovereigns and H Sov gold coin	50,279	Jeddah	Majidi	Sundry Natives
1051 Bars Silver	.....	London	Oriental	Supdt V & P Docks
817 Bonss Mexican Dollars	.....	London	Oriental	Supdt V & P Docks

COTTON.

Market Report :–

The American markets were closed yesterday owing to a holiday (Washington's birthday). The telegram received this morning from Liverpool reported an advance of 6 points in Spot and 4 to 5 points in Futures.

The local market opened quiet but steady with prices rather firmer for some descriptions, but there was little business offering.

Owing to the death of Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas the cotton market at Colaba was closed this after, noon, as a mark or respect to the deceased who was much esteemed by all communities.

Quotations :–

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	250	March.
Good M. G. Broach	240	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	217/18	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	208	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	197¼	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	199	"
Fine M. G. Muttra	181/82	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	179/80	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	183/84	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	173½	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	154	"
Good Westerns	222/23	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	240	"

Liverpool Opener–

Opening tone ... ...Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 37,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·65	5·64	5·63	5·62	5·60
		— 01		
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·59	5·54	5·52	5·48	
— 01		— 01		

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady with a moderate business doing.

The following fixtures are reported during the past week :–

S. S. Sirocco lump sum p. ps. April.
" Caspian lump sum p. ps. April.
" Westminster lump sum p. ps. April.
" Trewyn for Karachi at 15s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

Ready	Rs.	7 4 0
April-May	Rs.	7 9 0

Tone—Quiet.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore April-May. ...	Rs.	7 7 6
Becwn Kutni ready ...	"	7 14 0

Tone—Firm.

Gingellyseed–

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	55 8 0
" 75 do. ...	"	53 8 0
" 50 do. ...	"	52 0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	43 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	57 0 0

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :–

Tone—steady. ... Rs. 36 8 0

Cottonseed–

Tone—steady. ... " 21 0 0

Groundnuts–

Tone—Steady ... " 45 8 0

Wheat :–

White Delhi ... " 4 7 6
Tone—quiet.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	12,103	bales.
Wheat	8,823	cwts.
Linseed	6,258	"
Rapeseed	4,055	"
Gingellyseed	27,997	"
Poppyseed	2	"
Groundnuts	2,459	"
Castorseed	3,659	"
Rice	37,131	"
Myrabollams	1,743	"
Cottonseed	18,270	"
Gram	1,538	"
Joowar	4,497	"
Maize	32	"

Shares :–

Maneckjee Petits ...	Rs.	3,407½	March.
Davids	"	400	"
Kohinoors	"	775	"

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [23RD FEBRUARY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :–
Unchanged. Borrowers at 8 per cent. for a month fixed.

Exchange :–
This morning the rate for Credits opened at 1s. 4 1/16d. 3 months' sight, the lowest quotation arising not from any weakness in the market but because of an almost trifling supply of private bills coupled with a moderate demand for Bank Paper by the Bazaar. No Bank would to-day sell at better than 1s. 4 1/16d. on demand, and 1s. 4 1/16d. T. T. was only available in one quarter. Extra Council wire was taken yesterday to the extent of Rs. 7 lakhs at 1s. 4 1/16d. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :–

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/16 to 3/32d
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	141
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	182
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148¼
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	220½

Government Paper :–
The Government Paper market opened steady at 97½ for cash and 97 1/16 for the settlement. Throughout the morning, rates were unaltered, but afternoon there were small sellers and quotations close 1/16 down. The second settlement opened to-day, a small business being reported at 97¼. We quote :–

Cash	97·1
1st Settlement	97·2
2nd Settlement	97·3

Bullion :–
The Bullion shipments by steamer leaving London yesterday are £29,000 Silver and £140,000 Gold, both for Bombay. Bar silver in London closed yesterday at 31 1/16 ready and 31 1/16 forward in two months, which is slightly higher than previously advised. This has had little effect on the local market where ready bars are steady at 80½ *ex*-duty. Bar gold is steady at previous quotations.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	80	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	80	12	0

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *February* 23.] [BOMBAY, *February* 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86⅞	1/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	95⅛	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102½		un chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities...	65 5/16		un chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	31 1/16	1/16	un chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31⅛		
Do. in New York ...	mutilated		
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·27½		¼
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·52		¼
Do. do. do. New York.	mutilated		
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	Since	17 Jan.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4½%	½	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4½%	un	chgd

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ...£1,25,000 for Egypt
Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ... ... £ 210,000
Gold " ... ... £ 40,000

COTTON.

Liverpool–

Spots	quiet
Futures	steady
East Indian...	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 "
Imports	37,000 "
Mid-Americans	6 03 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11 1/16 + 1/16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June
5·63	5·61	5·60	5·59
— 03	— 04	— 04	— 04

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
5·53	5·57	5·53	5·51	5·47
— 03				

The usual New York advices are entirely mutilated.

Cotton Stock in London 9,000 bales.

NEW YORK, February 23.

	bales.
Week's receipts at U. S. Ports up to 21st.	207,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain " ...	86,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	63,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	1,141,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	583,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON.

Total Week's Sales	51,000	bales
" Sold on speculation	1,000	"
" Sold for Exportation	3,000	"
" Amounts forwarded to consumers	99,000	"
" Actual Exports	21,000	"
" Week's Imports	144,000	"
" Stock	990,000	"
Surat's Week's Sales	1,000	"
" Sold on speculation	—	
" Sold for exportation	200	"
" Amounts forwarded to consumers	1,200	"
" Actual Exports	600	"
" Week's Imports	6,000	"
" Stocks	19,000	"
Afloat Americans	390,000	"
" Indian	11,000	"

WHEAT.

Red Karachi 30 Old Terms. Feb. Mch. London sellers
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed–
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed–
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43; Feb.-Mar. Hamburg Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee–
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), mutilated.

Rubber–
Para Rubber 5s. 3½d. value.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

POLLARD—February 23, at "Beryl" House, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, John Pollard, age 43 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARNOLD—February 17, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, to George and Lillie Arnold a son.
BROOK—February 8, at Kotagiri, the wife of Charles H. Brook, of a daughter.
BROWN—February 14, at Sea "View," Calicut, the wife of A Brown of a daughter.
MAHONEY—February 19, at Bangalore, to Assistant-Surgeon and Mrs. E. R. Mahoney, a son.
NICOLAY—February 13, at Gorakhpur, the wife of Captain B. U. Nicolay, 4th Goorkhas, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHILLINGFORD—SHILLINGFORD—February 13, at St Peter's Church, Purneah, by the very Rev. Father R. LaFont, S. J., assisted by Rev. Father L. Knockaert, S J, Charles James, Shillingford of Bhogaon Factory, Purneah, eldest son of the late Charles A. Shillingford of Mauhal, Purneah to Amelia Maria, widow of the late Norman Shillingford and eldest daughter of R S Pyne, Kabur, Purneah.

DEATH.

FINK—February 18, at 16, Alipore Road, Mary Emma, the dearly loved wife of W R Fink, Register, High Court, Calcutta.

"CHIRETTOVIN."

THE UNIVERSAL TONIC WINE.

A TONIC WINE containing the active principle of CHIRETTA combined in an elegant and palatable form. Indicated in all cases where a general Tonic is required. Specially suitable for Ladies and Children.

Rs. 2·8 per bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 2m., Sun sets, 6h. 42m., High water, 9-31m., 10-49a. Low water, 3-56m., 3-39a.
Election of two Municipal Councillors by Fellows of the University, 4 to 6 p. m.
Indian Guarantee Association, Oriental Buildings, 1-30 p. m.
Kemp and Co., extraordinary general meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 4 p. m.
Prize giving, Bombay Scottish Education Society, Town Hall, H. E. the Governor presiding, 4-30 p.m.
Y. W. C. Association, annual meeting, 5-30 p. m.
Bombay Gymkhana, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus.
Bombay Polo Tournament—final.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the above Association will be held at Government House, Malabar Point, on Tuesday, 26th February, at 5-30 p.m.

THE Y. W. C. A.—The Annual Meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association will be held to-day at 6 o'clock instead of 5-30 as previously announced. Addresses will be delivered by The Lord Bishop of Bombay and Rev. Dr. Mackichan. Reports of the national and local work will be read.

BAND AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co's. European String Band will play the following selection of Music at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-morrow evening, during dinner hours :–

March ...	Viscont Nelson ... W Lehli
Overture ...	Perles D'or ... E Ouvier
Valse	La Fascination ... D Pascrine
Selection ...	The Belle of New York ... G Kerker
Cake Walk ...	Nelson Spreee ... S W Thurban
Gavotte ...	The First Kiss ... A Schubert
The Coon's Patrol ...	... A Lotter
Galopp ...	Der Bretaan Fiel ... Fr Meineke

SALE PRICES.—Messrs Marcks & Co. complain that a certain class of customers labour under the delusion that their prices are above the average. There may be some foundation for this belief in so far as it concerns extravagant, decidedly distinctive and costly ornaments in Gemmed Jewellery carrying heavy and rare gems, but a visit to their establishment, however, and a little attention given to their prices will bring about a disabusement of this illusion. A splendid opportunity is offered, during the sale period of this firm to those in quest of suitable Sports prizes such as cups, bowls, shields, etc., and a thousand and one knicknacks suitable, for wedding, birthday and Christening presents.

THE LATE COLONEL OLCOTT.—The following resolution was passed at a meeting on Saturday :– "The Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay, beg to place on record their deep sense of the loss sustained by Humanity in general and the Theosophical Society in particular by the passing away of the President Founder Colonel Henry Steele Olcott and their full and grateful recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the world in devoting his life to the great cause of helping the realisation of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity and of reviving the various religions of the world by spreading knowledge of those fundamental spiritual truths that are the basis of them all."

THE LATE MR. KURSANDAS CHABILDAS.

THE funeral of the late Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, took place on Saturday morning, and was very largely attended. Those present included Mr. P. H. Dastur and Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Presidency Magistrates, and Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

On the Esplanade Police Court opening on Saturday morning, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup and Mr. Chunilal. H. Setalwad, Presidency Magistrates, sat with Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the bench, and the latter in addressing the bar said that his colleagues and himself had met that morning to express their sense of regret at the loss sustained by the City of Bombay by the death of Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, Mr. Kursandas possessed abilities of a high order and had a unique knowledge of the people of this city. During the six years he had been on the bench he had discharged his duties in a most efficient and able manner. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Magistrate this Court, as well as the Court at Mazagon, would be closed after disposing of urgent cases.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, in replying on behalf of the bar, said he associated himself with the expression of regret from the Court. The bar had lost a valuable guide and friend, and the public an impartial dispenser of justice.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, endorsed all that had fallen from the Court and Mr. Saher. They had lost a courteous, kind-hearted and impartial magistrate and it would be difficult to fill his place for a long time to come.

Superintendent Sloane also addressed the Court. He said the late Mr. Kursondas had an intimate knowledge of the people of this city and the police was in consequence greatly assisted in the conduct of cases brought before him. He had the welfare of the city at heart and his sole attention was directed towards diminution of crime among the people.

The Honorary Magistrates' Courts at Girgaum, Mazagun and Dadar were also closed on Saturday.

ASSASSINATION AT YAZD.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., has received the following further reply from Moshir-ud-Dowla, the Prime Minister of Persia, to his cable supplicating the Shah's protection on the Zoroastrians at Yazd, whose lives were reported to be threatened. The Sadre Azam says: "Persian Government is much more interested in its Zoroastrian subjects. Great precaution has been taken for that purpose, and Parvis's murderer will be arrested and punished."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

RELIEF OF INJUNCTION.

Partition, No Remedy.

In the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, disposed of a case in which they have clearly established that a suit for the partition of property is no remedy for a plaintiff who ask for an order of injunction. The parties in this suit were one Hari Vasudeo, the original plaintiff and appellant, and Venkaji Narayan and 13 others, the original defendants and respondents. Mr. H. C. Coyaji appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. G. S. Rao.

The original suit was decided by Mr. K. N. Bhide, the subordinate Judge of Vengurla, who directed that Defendants 1 to 10 do permanently refrain from obstructing plaintiff in the enjoyment of his share in the plaint land belonging jointly to him and the defendants. In appeal, the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri, Mr. W. Baker, reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge with all costs in both courts on the plaintiff. Aggrieved by this decision, the plaintiff has appealed, his grounds of objection, among others, being that the lower Appellate Court has misunderstood the nature of the suit that he is entitled to the joint possession of the property and that the Assistant Judge erred in holding that he was not entitled to the relief claimed by him. The case coming on for hearing their Lordships observed that in this suit the plaintiff seeks to obtain an order restraining the defendants from causing obstruction to his enjoyment of land specified in the plaint. The plaintiff, defendants 11 and 15 and the father of the defendants 12 and 13 were the sons of one Vasudeo, who was himself one of five brothers. By way of defence to the suit, it was apparently a suggestion that the land in suit did not belong jointly to the Plaintiff and defendants, and that the Plaintiffs' interest was confined to land set apart in a partition as falling to the share of the branch of Vasudeo family. This has reference to a partition suit brought by one Achut in which he was awarded a fourth of the share. But both the lower courts are agreed that though for the purpose of determining Achut's share, the lands were treated as alloted to Vasudeo, his father, still that was merely for the purpose of computation that it was a notional division never carried into effect, and that there was no partition except as between Achut on the one side and the rest of the family on the other. Taking this view the Lower Appellate Court rightly rejected the defendant's plea. But the Lower Appellate Court differing from the Court of the first instance refused to grant an injunction on the ground that an equally efficacious remedy would be given by a suit for partition; but this appeared to their Lordships a misconception in regard to the position of the plaintiff.

Partition might be a remedy but it would not secure to the plaintiff the right he seeks. The plaintiff does not want separation, he desires the family so far as it is joint, to remain joint, and though partition might be a more drastic remedy, it certainly is not a remedy for the purpose of securing to the plaintiff the effect he has in view.

Their Lordships were therefore unable to agree with the view of the learned Assistant Judge that the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief of injunction. There are several cases said their Lordships, which affirm the right of plaintiff to such relief (Stalkart versus Gopal Panday and others, XII, Bengal Law Report page 197; Dilbar Sardar versus Hussain Ali Bepari, I. L. R. XXVI Calcutta 853, etc). In the opinion of their Lordships the decree of the subordinate Judge of Vengurla was correct and it should be restored. For that purpose their Lordships reversed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court with costs throughout.

APPEAL IN A COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

IN the High Court, this week, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, have delivered judgment in the commercial cause appeal of Raja Bahadur Goculdas Khushaldas vs. Pasoo Devsi, filed from a judgment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor. Plaintiffs are a firm carrying on business in Bombay as merchants, commission-agents, shroffs, and bankers, in the name of Sevaram Khuchalchand. The suit was in respect of 715 bales of cotton, deposited with the second defendant Laxmidas Naranji, who carried on the business of a Mukadam in the name of Sunderji Kesharji. Originally, the suit was brought against the Bank of Bombay, Laxmidas Naranji, and Devsi Kanji who was the third defendant, on the ground that he was partner to Lakhmidas in the Mukadam business. In the Lower Court, plaintiffs came to a settlement with the Bank of Bombay, whose name was struck out from the suit. Justice Batchelor dismissed the suit against Devsi with costs: against Lakmidas, he passed a decree for Rs. 17,896, with costs, and interest. Grounds of dismissal of suit against Devsi were: He was not a partner, then the liability was not incurred in this normal course of the partnership business. From this decree of dismissal, the plaintiffs appealed. Since the presentation of the appeal, Devsi has died, and the present respondents have been substituted in his room. Justice Batchelor's findings as to the dealings with the appellants having been accepted by both sides, the principal points remaining for determination were: Whether Lakhmidas and Devsi were partners; if whether the liability was incurred in the normal course of the partnership business; if, whether the liability was affected by the settlement with the Bank of Bombay. The learned Chief Justice, after giving the above lucid summary of the complicated transactions between the parties to the suit, proceeded to record the findings of the Appeal Court on these points, and on the arguments advanced in the appeal by counsel. His Lordship said: The bales were deposited with Lakmidas as plaintiffs' Mukadam; and in accepting the goods, he acted within the scope of his partnership with Devsi. Thereby they both incurred and became liable to an obligation. The settlement by the plaintiffs with the Bank of Bombay did not affect this liability, except in so far as the reduction of it by means of what the Bank might have given to the plaintiffs. The liability of the defendants' firm was wholly independent of the liability of the Bank. In the decree the learned Judge had passed against Lakhmidas; he had given the benefit of this reduction to Lakhmidas. Devsi Kanji's death since the decree of the First Court, had not wiped out the liability: this cause of action was not one of those which died with the person: but as the decree would be against Devsi's heirs, it must be limited to his property. Decree under appeal, must be varied by striking out so much of it as directed the dismissal of the suit against Devsi: in its place, a decree would be passed against the respondents, as the legal representatives of Devsi, deceased for the amount decreed against Lakhmidas, to be paid out of the property of the deceased, with costs.

A SUIT FOR EJECTMENT.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt, disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the original plaintiff and appellant Aminbibi and another, against the defendant and respondent Shaik Karim valad Shaik Rahiman and 6 others, for possession of certain property. Mr. M. B. Chaubal with Mr. Dandekar appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by the Hon'ble Mr. D. D. Khare.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar who rejected the plaintiff's claim with costs. In appeal, the District Judge confirmed the decree of the lower Court. Plaintiffs sue under a five years Kabulyat passed by defendant No. 1 to recover possession of land alleging that the property has been mortgaged to him with possession. Defendants deny knowledge of Kabulyat or of plaintiffs' mortgage and contend that the land belongs to them and have been, for many years, in their enjoyment. The land was said to have been mortgaged to plaintiff by the defendant No. 1 to whom after the mortgage it was leased under a Kabulyat. The case coming on for hearing their Lordships remarked that the question in this suit was whether the plaintiff ought to be allowed to redeem the first defendant. In this suit, according to the practice in this Court, it is competent for their Lordships to allow suit for ejectment to be converted into one of redemption if the circumstances of the case are such as to justify such a conversion of the suit. Mr. Dandekar submits that two lands mortgaged to defendant 1, have been allowed by him to be redeemed and the lands to be redeemed are those in the present suit. If defendant 1 has allowed this piece-meal redemption, the plaintiff ought not now be compelled to file a separate suit for redemption.

Their Lordships therefore sent the case to the lower Appellate Court for a finding on the issue as to whether defendant 1 has allowed the lands other than those in suit to be redeemed and, if so, have they been redeemed

MURDER OF A COUSIN.

In the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, the confirmation case and appeal of Bhagu Sidu Chormale has been disposed of. Bhagu was convicted on 24th January last, by Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Sholapore, of causing the murder of Bapu Limba, a lad who was his cousin, by mercilessly beating him with a stick and killing him on the spot. The reason was that Bapu's mother Samandrabai had refused to restore to the accused certain lands, which accused alleged, belonged to his deceased father. Mr. Varley sentenced the accused to death. In the proceedings in the appeal before the Judges of the High Court, Mr. R. W. Desai, pleader, appeared for the accused: Mr. M. R. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Their Lordships held that the murder was a diabolical one, there was nothing to show that the accused did not know the difference between right and wrong: he had confessed his crime all along: the conviction and sentence were, therefore, confirmed.

POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE AGAINST A BOOK-MAKER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane charged Mr. E. J. Lee, book-maker, with keeping a common gaming house at Esplanade Road, and his two assistants with assisting in the management of that place. Mr. Sloane also charged N. C. Arjani and three others with being present in that gaming house. It appears that Inspectors Morris and Mirza Mahomed raided the place about six o'clock on Friday evening when bets were being received in connection with the races and arrested the accused. The case was remanded till to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

ARYAN MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Swadeshi Enterprise.

LONG before the furor of the much abused cry for "Swadesh" in Calcutta, Bombay has been silently working to promote the interests of national institutions, and the success of the meeting which was held on Saturday last at the Ayurved Vidyalaya Hall, Girgaum, to award certificates of merit to the successful students of the institution, testifies to the true spirit of "Swadesh" with which the Aryan Medical School in Bombay has been working for the last eleven years. The meeting was largely attended by Hindu ladies and gentlemen and was presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Vishaldas Damodar Thakersey; while the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of the late founder and promoter of this institution, Vaidyaraj Prabhuram Jivanram who gave at the time of his death a sum of Rs. 5,000 to it, was performed by His Highness Thakor Sahib of Wadhwan. The President, in his introductory speech, thanked His Highness for having specially come to Bombay to perform this ceremony and asked the Secretary to read the report of the Institution.

THE REPORT.

The report, as read by Dr. Popat Prabhuram, the Superintendent of the Institution, showed that there were 30 male and 16 female students attending the Institution and that the charitable dispensary established in connection with it, was attended by 12,519 patients, of whom 182 were treated as in-patients. Keen attention was given to the studies, and new and up-to-date models and charts were used for explaining to the students. 13 new students were admitted in the first year class, 6 of whom are Gujarati and 7 Daxini Hindus. For the First Examination in Medicine 8 students presented themselves of whom 4 were successful; while in the examination for certificate of midwifery 4 lady students appeared of whom 3 passed: and in the examination for *Paricharaka* (nursing) 4 lady students appeared, and all passed, the successful lady students who stood first at these examinations and carried away scholarships and prizes being Soubagyavati Luxmibai Bhide and Soubagyavati Krishnabai. The report closed with a well merited tribute of praise to the teachers who have laboured long and laboured well to make the Institution a success; chief among those were Dr. K. G. Sathe, Dr. Ranade and Dr. Gokhale.

SIR. BALCHANDRA'S ADDRESS.

Sir Balchandra Krishna, in proposing for the adoption of the report, made a stirring appeal for subscriptions. He said that similar institutions have been in existence in Calcutta and in Madras, and from what he saw of these institutions, the one in Calcutta was a very poor specimen. He was ashamed to say that, notwithstanding the glowing reports, he saw there a small class composed of 4 or 5 students who were taught by the "Kabirajas" according to the old method. There was no lecture given to the students but the fitting name would be *patam* which the Gurus of old give to their disciples. He said that Calcutta had done nothing in this direction though the people therein speak very much of "Swadeshism." As regards the institution in Madras, the speaker had not much to complain of. The proposal was seconded by Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bar-at-law who in a learned speech said that the pecuniary condition of the institution did not progress so well as the progress of the Institution itself and thanked, in touching terms, H. H. the Thakor Sahib for having condescended to perform the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of his late lamented father. After this the audience was entertained with a very sensible and practical speech from "His Highness, the Thakor Sahib of Wadhwan."

THE THAKOR SAHIB'S SPEECH.

He said that he had not come to make any speech on the occasion but had come to show his regard and appreciation for a movement which has for its object the advancement of the Ayurvedic system of medicine. He said that from his own personal experience he had never come across an expert Vaidya like Mr. P. Jivanram, whose portrait he has just now unveiled, and it was his duty to do so from a sense of gratitude. While he was under the ordeal of a severe illness, it was this Vaidya who attended him and effected a complete cure. He still remembers the solicitude and care with which he treated him and many others that went for his medical help. As regards the appeal of Sir Balchandra, His Highness said that he could always count upon his own assistance and that he would also persuade other Chiefs in Kathiawar to give the benefit of their support to the Institution. His Highness then gave some very practical advice to the students and made a general remark, based on the experience gained here as well as by his travels in England, that we should always adapt ourselves to the environments. There is no use of every youth of the country flocking for the study of literature alone. There is no use of having too many B.A.'s, all striving after appointments in the public service. What is wanted is an education that would enable young men to add to the resources of the country, and His Highness said that each one should select his profession in life according to the taste or bent of his mind and should see that no profession is looked upon as dishonorable. Those who have a taste for medicine should not go in for law, and many of the failures of young men in life is due to this want of discretion. He spoke at lengthy on the value of education and remarked that it was the only thing which all parents should give to their sons and daughters. Money given, to quote a Sanskrit Sloka, would be taken away by robbers; but education given cannot be so robbed. It is an acquisition. Sometime ago some members of the Araya Samaj came to Kathiawar and requested His Highness to make education compulsory in the State. The members of that

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THE PUBLIC are informed that on MONDAY, the 25th February, 1907, from 1 P. M. to 5-30 p. m., the Apollo Bunder will be RESERVED for Public purposes.

This order is made under subsection (4) of Section 23 of Bombay Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
BOMBAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1907,
H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION will OPEN in the TOWN HALL, on March 5th Last day for receiving Pictures March 1st. The Conversazione open to members only will be held on March 4th at 9-30 P.M., under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR. Members are requested to send in their subscriptions at once to the Hon. Secretary Professor O. V. Muller, M. A., Elphinstone College.

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The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1907.

INDIA AND UP-TO-DATE EDUCATION.

WE were forced to reserve for this second notice the bulk of the questions treated of by Mr. Sharp in his report on the St. Louis Exposition. The results of the natural or direct method applied to the teaching of modern languages have been already remarked upon; but there are many other branches of study which admit of the application of this method. That the art of teaching is the imitation by the teacher of the ways of nature is almost the central doctrine of modern pedagogy. Now, the Americans "have brought a freshness and a vigour which are characteristic of them to the task of pressing home to its logical conclusion the doctrine of natural methods." It is for this reason especially that the educational section of the St. Louis Exposition was so valuable. Mr. Sharp wisely chooses for illustration in his report the courses of science, geography and history, as these subjects run a special risk of being taught unnaturally. In concrete subjects such as these the acquisition of facts tends to become too prominent and it is only too easy to treat them in a formal, bookish manner. But the acquisition of facts must be made through many and easy channels; it must be as far as possible objective, depending upon observation and experiment. This involves a persistent attempt to make the treatment visual, "depending, when the limits of experience are exceeded, on illustration by picture, photograph, map, plan and lantern." Teaching must be largely oral because hearing is easier in the earlier stages than reading, and the speaker, unlike the book, can be questioned. Finally correlation of subjects must be insisted on to a greater extent than is usually practised in this country. "One subject as a whole may be made to lead up to and illustrate another, till, in some of their aspects, science, geography and history form almost one continuous branch of study." The exhibits examined by the writer of the report we are reviewing—which included specimen classes at work—have enabled him to supply Indian educationalists with a number of practical recommendations for carrying the principles we have enumerated into practice. As he rightly notes, the tendency in India is to thought and speech, not to observation and action, which makes all the more necessary the application of the concrete, observational, expressive element as a corrective. For instance, science in elementary schools must never be formal: informal, discursive methods are imperative. Geography teaching must be more objective, and the boys be constantly employed in making rough pen or pencil sketch maps, relief maps with cardboard and free-arm copies on the board. The study can be considerably enlivened by the display of pictures of places in illustrated weeklies, or if this be impracticable, by pictures bought in groups from English or American firms who turn them out at a very low rate. American geography books are a revolution, and if every master possessed, say Frye's Primary Geography, he would find himself able to make the subject attractive to his pupils by the admirable methods therein adopted.

The old-fashioned book with its lists of names and facts was a bugbear and must be largely responsible for the lamentably insufficient knowledge of, and aptitude for, geography, evinced by the average Indian school boy. This defect at present paralyses all history teaching at the universities, as we know to our cost. A word in conclusion about the history teaching in elementary schools. It is often characterised by academic formalism, a defect partly due to the lack of suitable text-books of Indian history and partly to the ignorance of suitable method. The imagination rather than the reasoning faculties must be appealed to and detail must not be neglected, as it so often is, in order to cover a vast tract of ground. Next follows a useful section on "Drawing as a Mode of Expression." The American system, which we have not space to characterize, undoubtedly leaves the junior pupil with the maximum power of expression, although the English system supplies a more solid groundwork for those who continue the study in the higher grades. Both systems, however, are a great improvement on that in vogue twenty years ago, whether in regard to subject-matter, method or organisation. The proficiency obtained both in English and American schools in drawing certainly calls for admiration and must be largely credited to the stimulus provided by the recent movement in favour of national methods. It is satisfactory to know that the importance of drawing has been duly recognised in India, so that, for instance, a Bombay schoolboy has a far better chance of learning to draw well than the reviewer, who was educated at an expensive English Public School, where drawing found no place in the regular programme of studies. The exhibition at St. Louis had also a great deal to teach on the subject of technical and commercial education. The rise of a number of business colleges in America, as in Germany, is one of the most interesting educational phenomena of the times. These institutions "are really schools destined to fit those who have completed a grammar grade or secondary school education (for, we are glad to say the American believes firmly in a general education to begin with) for posts as clerks, accountants etc. They attempt to instil no general principles such as would be useful to the captains of industry, but instruct only in the technique necessary, for a good employe." Attending the "working exhibit" of such a school, Mr. Sharp witnessed marvels of rapid reckoning, type-writing and shorthand. The school seemed to produce lightning calculators by the dozen, "and I can only characterise the performance as astounding." Americans also believe in providing special but limited commercial courses in secondary schools pursued *pari passu* with the general education of the school and capable of preparing boys for serving an intelligent apprenticeship in business houses.

This modification of the high school course Mr. Sharp thinks applicable to India; but the type of business college mentioned above might not obtain sufficient patronage to make it pay. Nor have things in India advanced sufficiently yet to permit of ambitious university curricula in commerce, as in the recently constituted university of Birmingham, where a student may take a degree in the subject. Such a course is primarily intended for the captains of industry, and all future managers or proprietors of big business concerns in this country would do well to go and sit at the feet of Prof. Ashley at Birmingham. One type of commercial school there is, however, very suitable for India viz. what are known as commercial continuation schools. "They are intended to continue the education of such as have been compelled to abandon school after the elementary or lower secondary grades and to enter business." They are more usually held in the evening, and the fees should not be high. Continuation classes are already held in several places in India, but they are at present more general than commercial. A typical German syllabus may be recommended as a good one for a continuation school in an industrial town. "One or two modern languages (in our case English alone would be necessary), commercial arithmetic, accounts, simple and double entry, handwriting, political economy, commercial law, stenography and type-writing." Some of these subjects would be obligatory, others voluntary. Commercial education in this Presidency—as also elsewhere in India—is at present in a very embryonic stage. There are several private institutions in this city which give some kind of commercial instruction and send candidates up annually for the certificates, chiefly the lower, of the London Chamber of Commerce, but the number of pupils is lamentably small—about 100 in comparison with the 35,000 in Berlin—a city only twice the size of Bombay. We have left ourselves but little space wherewith to deal with Professor Kuchler's report on German physical laboratories. But the sum and substance of his remarks may be briefly characterised as a plea for money to be spent on the more perfect equipment of the laboratories of our Indian colleges, whether arts colleges or special colleges of science. There must be more and better constructed lecture rooms, a more perfect equipment of instruments, a continuous supply of electricity from a public source (the needs of our own Elphinstone College in this respect imperatively deserve the consideration of Government), an annual grant of at least £200 and a private workshop with skilled mechanics capable of turning out much of the required apparatus at a great saving of cost. Here, even more than in the previous reports, some very pressing needs are brought before the reader, needs which we cannot afford to leave unsatisfied if Indian education is to be on a level with the requirement of a people growing in enlightenment and more ambitious every day for the equipment necessary to achieve success in the departments of commerce and industry.

THE LATE MR. HERBERT M. BIRDWOOD.

DEATH seems to be very busy of late amongst the retired worthies of the old Bombay Civil Service. A few months ago there departed Sir James Peile and Mr. Charles Kemball who had worthily graced its revenue and judicial lines respectively. The present month has been peculiarly fatal, inasmuch as three past Bombay Civilians have been carried off before it has run out. Mr. Lionel Ashburner fell during the first week. In the next, Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie followed him, and now quickly on his heels, another and a more distinguished man follows in Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood who has died in his seventieth year. Probably no name is better known or more popular in Western India than that of Birdwood. Two generations of this family had already served the Honourable East India Company, when young Herbert returned to India at the beginning of 1859 to continue the family tradition of service here; and this tradition is carried on at the present day in the fourth generation by his son Colonel Birdwood, who is on the staff of Lord Kitchener. We said returned to India, because Mr. Birdwood, like his more famous brother Sir George, was born in Belgaum when his father, General Christopher Birdwood, was commanding that District. He was educated at the Edinburgh University and later at Cambridge when he had the high honour of being elected a Fellow of his College, St. Peters or Peterhouse, immediately before proceeding to India. Already at Edinburgh he had distinguished himself in mathematics and was twenty-third wrangler at Cambridge. It is certain that he would have made a name in scholarship if he had remained at home. But his family influences pointed to India and Bombay whither his elder brother, George, had preceded him some years earlier as an Assistant Surgeon. When he came out the Civil Service had been but two or three years opened to public competition, and he was among the early civilians who were called "competition-wallas" after the well-known book with this title by Sir George Otto. Trevelyan. This brilliant nephew of Lord Macaulay was himself a 'competition-walla' following Mr. Birdwood in the Civil Service a year or two later. But he resigned in a very short time and returned home to pursue a Parliamentary and literary career. Among Mr. Birdwood's contemporaries in the service in Bombay was the late Sir Charles Pritchard who joined a year earlier and Sir William Wedderburn who came out a year later. Soon after arriving here he married a daughter of Dr. Elijah Impey, a grandson of the famous Chief Justice of Bengal in the time of Warren Hastings, who was Superintendent of Matheran and later rose to be Post-Master-General of this Presidency.

Mr. Birdwood's career during twenty six years lay in various parts of the Presidency in the usual posts in the judicial and political branch, till he was appointed a Judge of the Bombay High Court in the beginning of 1885. He remained in this position a little over seven years when he was appointed to the highest place to which a Civilian can here look forward that of member of Council, in April 1892. He served out his full term of five years in Council and retired in April 1897, having put in the unusually long period of service of more than thirty-eight years. His place in Council as a judicial member was taken by Sir Charles Olivant, a civilian in the revenue line, an unsual occurrence justified by peculiar circumstances as plague had to be dealt with in a resolute manner by a strong executive officer. Mr. Birdwood, like the late Mr. Ashburner, was for a very short while acting Governor of Bombay. When Lord Harris left Bombay and before Lord Sandhurst could arrive to take up his post he acted as Governor for a day on 17th Feb. 1895.

As a Judge Mr. Birdwood had a high reputation of being eminently judicial and fair-minded, and his judgments, though not elaborate or profoundly learned, were remarkable for the knowledge of native life and customs which they displayed and which very often stand in such good stead to a Judge. He had not the vast and minute knowledge of law which some barrister Judges of the High Court, like Sir Matthew Sausse and Sir Michael Westropp displayed and sometimes for want of this his judgments were reversed on appeal. But in all cases where mere technical knowledge of the law was not required, he was a sound Judge. He may be called one of the best of our civilian Judges. His judgments do not display it is true that literary knowledge and learning with which Sir John Jardine was wont to interlard his but they are eminently practical and display sound common-sense. As Member of Council the judicial training he had obtained as a Judge stood him in good stead, and such was his fair mindedness that he was said sometimes to see too much of the other side and consequently slow to act when deliberation once ceased and execution became necessary. But this weakness was the defect of his qualities and of his long training as Judge. In the dealings of the Government with the Native States which fell specially in his departments as Judicial Member, this fairness was highly useful, and smoothed our relations with some of them, lessening friction which under less skilful hands might have increased. Beyond his official work Mr. Birdwood devoted much attention and labour to gardening, which was quite a hobby with him. The University Gardens and the Hanging Gardens on the slopes of Malabar Hill owe much to his fostering care. He has wrote on the flora of Matheran and Mahableshwar. He was also for a term of ten years, 1890-2, Vice-Chancellor of the University but before he could be useful to it in that capacity he had to resign on entering the Executive Council. In 1893 Mr. Birdwood was made a Companion of the Star of India. His long and meritorious services deserved a higher honorific reward which never came to him. He did much in his quiet way to improve the relations of natives with Europeans and in this good work he was ably assisted by his wife.

THE MOHORRUM IN BOMBAY.

WE are now at the close of the Mohorrum festival, to which additional *eclat* was lent to it this year by the presence during the whole of its duration in our midst of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, the greatest sovereign of the Sunni faith of Islam, next after the Sultan of Turkey. To judge from outward appearances—and its manifestation to most of us is the picturesque procession of yesterday afternoon so graphically described by Sir George Birdwood in another column—this would seem to be the saturnalia of not only the Mahomedans but of all the roughs of Bombay of all creeds. This year by a singular coincidence, which occurs once in about every thirty years, the Holi festival, which is the saturnalia of the Hindus, follows on the heels of the Mohorrum and thus the saturnalia of both the communities which together form more than nine-tenths of the inhabitants of this populous city come off in immediate succession. The Police, we are afraid, would not quite relish this coincidence, especially as to add to their labours, the Amir's visit has thrown additional worry and responsibility on them at a very inconvenient time. But just now there is excellent *entente* between the Hindus and Mahomedans. *Ententes* seem to be the order of the day everywhere, between nations and also communities, and the exalted example of our Sovereign, King Edward the peace-maker, has proved very exemplary. The Amir has proved a good second to our own King, and he has given more than his share in strengthening the *entente* now happily subsisting between his co-religionists and the Hindus. The two communities are in great good humour with each other, and so the work of the Police during the present fortnight of revelry was confined to the work, heavy also, of regulating the traffic of streets and keeping them clear and open.

But though the ten or twelve days' festival of the Mohorrum has now degenerated into a time of wild revelry and low license of the mob, it is in its origin a very solemn commemoration of a very tragic martyrdom of the grandson of Mahomet their prophet. And the educated and better class of Mahomedans still keep it as such. Perhaps it is the fate of all, even the most solemn, festivals of this character to degenerate in the hands of the mob. Our own Easter festival, the most solemn of all, commemorating the sufferings and death of Christ, is now mainly known to the Italians, at the heart of Catholicism, as a carnival, anything but tragic in its character. So the degeneration of the commemoration of the tragic deaths of Hasan and Husain, the grandsons of their prophet, for which the Mohurrum was instituted, is explicable among Mahomedans. The Persians, of all Mahomedans, keep the Mohurrum with due solemnity. Their celebration of it is almost too tragic. They actually rehearse the tragedy that took place on the plain of Kerbela twelve centuries and three-quarters ago, in a passion or mystery-play like our own of the Middle Ages, in which Mahomed and his surroundings and family take parts and are brought on the stage. The play is enacted here in some years by some Shiah Persians at the Aga Khan's place and those who have seen it speak highly not indeed of its artistic literary merits from a Western point of view, but of its deep pathos and intense earnestness and of its intense effect on the audience of believers. Matthew Arnold, who was a poet but a critic and sceptic, too, was deeply moved by reading the play and he wrote a fine "Essay in Criticism" on it. He thus testifies to its effect:—"Even for us to whom almost all the names are strange, whose interest in the places and persons is faint, who have them before us for a moment to-day, to see them again probably no more for ever—even for us, unless I err greatly, the power and pathos of this ideal are recognisable. What must they be for those to whom every name is familiar and calls up the most solemn and cherished associations; who have had their adoring gaze fixed all their lives upon this exemplar of self-denial and gentleness and who have no other?"

THE Nawab of Sachin thanks those sympathising friends who have kindly inquired after his health, which is now improving.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co., s.s. Armand-Behic, left Aden for Bombay on Sunday, 24th instant, at 12 noon, and she is expected here on Thursday 28th instant at midnight.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE KING'S VISIT TO PARIS.

M. Clemenceau's Position.

CONGO ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, FEBRUARY 9.

King Edward VII is an ever welcome guest in Paris, the foreign capital of His Majesty's predilection in which he feels most at home and has so many friends. There was nothing but rejoicing there when it became known last week that the King, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, would make a little visit *incognito* to Paris, travelling as the Duke and Duchess of Lancaster. Their Majesties reached Paris last Saturday evening and alighted at the British Embassy where they will remain during their short stay. Despite the official *incognito* the King and Queen met with a cordial popular recognition at the Gare du Nord and in the streets on the way to the Embassy, as also on several occasions during their outings in Paris since. In some quarters there is a disposition to attach special political importance to the Royal visit which, it is observed, is made at an unusual season of the year and so the *quid nunes* are hard at work seeking to discover or invest motives. The "Gaulois" represents that the more conciliatory tone recently manifest in the discussion between the French Government and the Church, affording hope of a possible understanding, is attributed to the tactful but active intervention of King Edward, due to the fear of seeing the Pope definitely withdraw from France the protectorate over the Catholic East and transfer the same to Germany to the detriment of British interests. I should not have noticed this report which is not only very improbable but difficult to reconcile with facts, were it not for the curiosity felt in regard to the King's visit. We know him to have exercised a most beneficent and pacific influence on some notable occasions, but it is impossible to conceive that His Majesty should intervene in any way in the question of the protectorate of the Christians in the near East. In the first place the German Emperor has already more or less taken over the protectorate of the German Catholic Communities and emphasised this fact in his somewhat theatrical visit to Palestine and Jerusalem a few years ago. Then, the Italian Embassy at Constantinople has notified the Porte that it has taken over the protection which used to be exercised by the French Embassy over the Dominican Missions in Constantinople and Smyrna and the Franciscan Missions in the province of Tripoli at Barbary. This has been done by accord between the French and Italian Governments. Moreover, the Catholic Missions no longer wished to remain under the protectorate of a Power which had expelled the religious orders from France, abolished the Concordat and then decreed the separation of Church and State in France. Gambetta used to say that anti-clericalism was not an article of export but the French radicals of that day, anti-clerical and Socialist though they were, had not broken with the Holy See so entirely as their successors have. The Italian element in the Levant is delighted to exchange Italian for French protection. I should imagine that the "Gaulois" has made a very bad shot. It may well be after all that King Edward and Queen Alexandra merely went for a little change and rest in a city offering so many attractions.

THE CHURCH CRISIS IN FRANCE.

M. Briand Minister of Public Worship has issued a circular in reply to the last declaration of the French Bishops, already noticed in these columns, concerning the conditions under which leases of the Churches may be granted to the parish priests. It points out how such agreements can be made legal, and states that the recognition of the hierarchy may be included in these documents. This would be an important concession; but unfortunately the "concessions" of the Government to the Church throughout all this business have so often proved delusive: they are found to be based upon some abandonment of principle which it is impossible for the Church to make. The Holy See and the French bishops are now considering M. Briand's circular, and reserve further observations upon the matter until their reply is made known. Peace may come between Church and State in France but it will, I fear, be no more than a hollow truce, for the Church will always be at the mercy of the fanatical Jacobin Socialist element whenever it may get the upper hand in France—a contingency by no means impossible. As it is, 38,000 priests alone have been greatly impoverished and some of them reduced to the verge of destitution while the incomes of the Bishops have been very seriously diminished.

The recent incident between the Premier and M. Briand in the Chamber has somewhat affected the position of the Ministry, and reports have been current of M. Clemenceau's intention to resign in favour of M. Sarrien. It was curious that M. Clemenceau's contemptuous allusion to the Bishops' declaration as a thing to be just kicked out of the way, should not prevent his collegue M. Briand and his other colleagues from considering the document and replying to it. But in this campaign of the State *versus* the Church, M. Clemenceau's methods are those of the *fortiter in re* while M. Briand favours the *suaviter in modo*. It is not extravagant to describe the Premier as a rabid anti-clerical who would make short work of the Catholic Church and its "religious nonsense" if he had the power and thought it politically safe.

MARVELLOUS EXPERIMENTS IN PARIS.

Professor Korn of Munich has been exhibiting here before an audience composed of distinguished representatives of science, art, and literature, some apparatus shewing the working of his recently invented telephotographic apparatus. The new invention allows illustrations of passing events to be telegraphed from town to town as easily as words in the ordinary telegraph. The ordinary telegraph or telephone line is utilised by the Professor in the transmission of his pictures. Practical experiments were made, one being the transmission of a portrait of M. Fallieres from Lyons.

THE CONGO STATE

The state of affairs in the Congo State shows no improvement—rather the reverse. A letter received here from Hongo in the French Congo, dated December 20, reports the massacre of 100 French colonists and the pillaging of the village of Monjondo on the Ubanghi river by a cannibal tribe. The expedition despatched to the scene of the massacre is not expected to reach Hongo before April. Shortly before this intelligence reached Belgium, news was received of the revolt of the Manyanga tribe. The reinforcements sent were attacked by the natives and lost 7 men. In the Abir territory several Belgian posts have been pillaged and burnt by rebellious natives who were being pursued by a force of 400 troops.

There is no doubt that the result of the administration of the Congo State has been to create in the very heart of Africa a seething mass of native discontent of which the world outside hears little because the whole machinery of the Congo State is organized to stifle complaints, and all signs of disaffection are mercilessly repressed. The native levies used by the Congo State to keep order have practically *carte blanche* for any barbarities they may choose to commit. The result has been that a deep-rooted hatred of white rule is spreading throughout the population of the Congo. England, France and Germany, who own large tracts of territory adjoining the Congo State are all menaced by this growing danger.

GERMAN SOCIALIST COLLAPSE.

The results of the second ballots for the German Reichstag most completely confirm the indications afforded by the first elections and emphasize the striking victory obtained by what may be called "the Kaiser party" since it would be difficult to give it a more appropriate designation. The two main facts standing out from the ruck of this memorable contest are (1) the utter rout of the Social Democrats whose strength is reduced from 79 to 43 and (2) the improved position of the Clerical Centre (Catholic Democrats) which will have 105 representatives, showing a slight increase on their previous strength. The Conservatives and National Liberals have also gained strength. Considering the many parties or groups which exist in the Reichstag, and its divergent interests that sometimes prevent a combination of them sufficient to form a force worth reckoning with, it is difficult to forecast the probable grouping of parties in the new Parliament. Nevertheless, having regard to the attitude of the various parties towards questions of Imperial and domestic politics, the formation of the following majorities is probable under certain contingencies:—On economic questions and questions affecting the relations of the State with the Churches, Schools and other cognate subjects, a majority of 218 (out of a total Reichstag membership of 397) might be made up, consisting of 105 Centre, 83 Conservatives and 30 Anti-Semites.

The combined Right 113, and the combined Liberals 55 and Radicals 51 might, in favourable circumstances such as the Colonial vote of Dec. 13 last, from a majority of 218 on Imperial questions. The Catholic Centre 105, Poles 20, Radicals 51, Social Democrats 43, with Alsatians and other particularists might quite conceivably unite in a majority of 223 to defeat extravagant schemes of *welt politik* or naval or military expenditure, unpopular taxation or attempts at personal or irresponsible government. On the other hand the Clerical, Polish and Social Democratic majority, which defeated the Colonial vote on Dec. 13 last, is reduced to a minority of 176.

As soon as the final result of the elections was known on the night of the 5th inst, Berlin became the scene of the wildest enthusiasm. Immense cheering crowds filled the streets and an assemblage of several thousand persons gathered before the railings of the Chancellor's official residence cheering for the Kaiser, the Chancellor and the Fatherland and singing patriotic songs. Prince Buelow speaking from one of the windows thanked the people for the patriotic impulse which brought them, and reminded them that when on Dec. 13 he addressed a last appeal to the Reichstag he declared that the Government would do its duty in reliance upon the German people. His confidence has not been disappointed. Germany had remained true to the German spirit.

"The spirit which has ever fought,
"Which here is fighting still,
"Which never has been worsted,
"Since die it never will."

The crowd then proceeded along Unter den Linden and after cheering outside the Crown Prince's Palace surgeon on to the Royal Castle where the people stood singing patriotic songs under the Castle-walls. They were speedily gratified by the appearance of the Emperor and Empress at one of the first floor balcomes.

His Majesty after thanking the people for the splendid ovation which they had given him, regarded it as inspired by the feeling that they were proved to have done their duty to the Fatherland. As the Chancellor put it, they knew how to ride and they would ride down whatever placed itself in their way, especially if all classes and creeds held firmly and unanimously together. The crowd again cheered and sang "*Heil dir in Siegenkran.*" Both the Emperor and Empress were visibly and profoundly touched by the popular demonstration.

The Liberals are somewhat uneasy at what they regard as the somewhat too complete victory of the Government and they reflect that the appeals of the Emperor and Prince Buelow were made as much against the Blacks (Catholic Democrats) as against the Reds (Social Democrats) and that while the latter have been routed, the Centre will return to the Reichstag stronger than ever. They adjure the Government to have no pact or parley with the Centre and not interpret its victory in any reactionary sense. Similar apprehension is felt in other parliamentary quarters, of a reconciliation between Prince Buelow and the Centre, but should it be realised, we may expect a great revulsion of popular feeling by which the Social Democrats must largely profit.

The martial tone of the speeches quoted above, made by the Kaiser and Prince Buelow to the people, have not escaped notice in France. The French press regard the result of the German elections as well worth meditating upon abroad, and from an international point of view the election of a less reactionary Reichstag would have been more welcome.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

P. S.—Events are justifying my conviction that the circular of M. Briand in reply to the recent declaration of the French Bishops would not prove satisfactory to the Holy See and the French Church. A despatch from Rome says that the Vatican after studying the text of the Ministerial circular has decided not to agree to the clause by which Mayors are empowered not to renew existing contracts on the appointment of new cure's as it could subject such appointments to the *exequatur* of the Mayor. Nor will the Holy See accept the proposed amendment in the constitution of public worship associations as an adequate remedy to its previous objections, as the Catholic hierarchy is still left unrecognised by the French Government. The latter point in fact still remains the great difficulty for the Holy See. The French Government presuming that it really wishes peace and not strife with the Church could have acted far more wisely had it recognised the Catholic hierarchy from the first; but it has chosen to ignore both the Pope and the French Church and has simply issued law after law to which the Pope replies by encyclicals. At present the *impasse* appears to be more complete than ever.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES ON RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that reform after reform is being gradually introduced on the Indian Railways in the interests of thousands and thousands of daily passengers would it not be a priceless boon to them if some kind of medical comforts and appliances were carried by all such passenger trains for being ready at hand in the event of sudden train smashes especially in these days of specials of every kind running at a high rate of speed? When a Railway smash takes place many of the passengers seriously injured required immediate care and attention, but at present they have, in many cases, to wait patiently for hours and hours until the arrival of the brake down gang, when perhaps, the injured have already succumbed for want of immediate attention. On the other hand if Medical appliances etc., were carried by each passenger train for long or short journeys many lives would be saved by the timely help of the uninjured, Running Staff or by the passengers, on the spot among whom may be found a directing hand as in the case of the Bina-smash the other day when providentially there were two R A M C and one I M S officers besides the officers of the 16th Cavalry, until the arrival of the Railway Staff from the nearest Railway Station which may be far away from the scene of accident. The creature comforts of Passengers in these specials, thanks to the care and thoughtfulness of Railway Companies, are but too well attended to by having special dining saloons attached to the passenger trains; if this is so, then surely a further step may be taken purely in the interest of the travelling public to have medical comfort and appliances carried along with the special passenger Cars, in fact to have a miniature dispensary attached to each passenger train. Latterly Railway collisions appear to be on the increase, and it is nothing but fair to the public that some timely help should be secured for the injured on the spot whether the collisions take place during day or night. The G. I. P. being the "father" of Railways in India, should be the first to move in the matter.

OBSERVER.

THE GAEKWAR'S SILVER JUBILEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A quarter of a century has elapsed since His Highness the Maha Raja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel Samsher Bahadur, assumed the powers of the Administration of the Baroda State. As what His Highness has achieved in the course of this long and brilliant career in the way of effecting reforms and improvements in and outside the State for the benefit of the public at large is universally known it is considered superfluous to dwell upon the same here. A public meeting was called at Baroda on the 24th December 1905 for the purpose of considering what should be done to demonstrate the loyalty and gratitude of the subjects, servants and well-wishers towards His Highness, and it was unanimously resolved that subscriptions should be invited and the amount utilized towards erecting a Statue of His Highness in a conspicuous place at the capital Town, and other suitable works of public utility, as may be settled hereafter, be provided in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of the Administration of His Highness, which should be celebrated on a suitable date to be selected subsequently.

It has now been decided to hold the Maha Raja's Silver Jubilee celebrations on His Highness' coming birth-day which falls on the 8th March 1907.

We have thought it proper to give intimation of this movement in the belief that you will be delighted to hear of it.—Yours, etc.,

G. H. DESAI,
SAMILAL,
DAWLATRAI.
Secretaries, Jubilee Committee.

Baroda, February 22.

THE Indian Post Office has just received a supply of International Post Cards, single and reply, which will shortly be available for sale in all Post Offices. As in the past the new post cards, International and Inland, continue to be sold for the face value of the stamps they bear.

THE SHIPPING DISASTER.

RESCUES BY THE LIFEBOAT.

Gallant Attempts.

ROYAL SYMPATHY AND HELP.

OTHER DISASTERS REPORTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

This afternoon the life-boats repeated their efforts to reach the wreck, and finally succeeded in throwing life-lines, and so rescuing the survivors. Eleven persons were saved, consisting of five of the crew, two ladies belonging to the German Opera Company that were aboard, and four gentlemen.

Prince Henry motored to the Hook of Holland and twice approached the wreck in a tug. He visited the improvised mortuary.

A furious gale continues to blow over Western Europe.

A Norwegian three-masted vessel has gone ashore on the Coast of Denmark and her crew of eighteen have been drowned.

A telegram from Cuxhaven announces that a German cruiser has collided with and sunk a tug, five people being drowned.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

Two lady opera singers and a nurse are still on the wreck. They are too feeble to clasp the life-line. One has a broken arm. The blizzard continues and there is little hope of rescuing them alive.

Repeated falls of snow during the afternoon hampered operations, but low tide enabled the rescuers to land on the lighthouse from the end of the pier which represented a journey though two miles of furious surf. From there a rope was flung to the wreck.

The turn of the tide compelled the boats to leave after eleven had been rescued.

Prince Henry worked his hardest, encouraging the life-boat men on board the tug. He said he would not return to the Hague until all were saved. He gave his fur coat to help wrap up those who had been rescued, some of whom were terribly frost-bitten.

The survivors give most pathetic accounts of how they watched their friends swept away by the waves. One lady was washed away just before the rescue. The seamen shared their provisions but all were without food for twenty four hours.

LATER.

All those rescued from the "Berlin" are progressing satisfactorily.

The rescue of the three last was due to the initiative of a Dutch skipper, who, with three companions, climbed on to the wreck and found the women huddled among corpses. They were unable to walk, and had to be brought in "Cradles," to which they were tied, over a life line to the tug.

LATER.

The three remaining women on board the "Berlin" have been saved.

The newspapers are full of hearty tributes to the gallantry and devotion of the Dutch Lifeboatmen. They warmly praise Prince Henry's indefatigable efforts.

LATER.

Forty bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Berlin.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXHIBITION.

Opening by the King.

BOER AND BRITISH GIFTS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

His Majesty the King opened the South African Exhibition. He made a speech hoping for the prosperity and unity of South Africa. His Majesty said he was especially touched by the joint gifts of Britons and Boers.

All members of the Royal family in Britain were present and many other prominent people.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

Botha has formed a Volkite Ministry with Mr. Smuts as Colonial Secretary, Mr. Cullinan as Secretary of Lands, Mr. H. C. Hull as Treasurer, Sir J. H. de Villiers as Minister of Justice, and Mr. Rissik as Minister of Mines.

AUSTRIAN-LLOYD LINER SINKS.

Conflicting Reports.

WASHED ASHORE AT CRETE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

Telegrams from Trieste state that the Austrian-Lloyd liner "Imperatrix"—Trieste for Bombay—with 120 crew, and a number of passengers on board, went aground at Cape Elaphonisi, Crete, in a gale and sank. There was some loss of life.

Reuter's correspondent at Canea relates the stranding, and says that French and Italian warships have gone to the scene. No victims are reported in the latter account.

It is uncertain which story is correct.

[The "Imperatrix" was to leave Trieste for Bombay on February 18. When the mail left the name of only one passenger, Miss Nixon, was down on the list of the *Overland Mail*.]

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

More Murders at Warsaw.

DUMA ELECTIONS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

A Band of Terrorists have attacked the Post Office at Warsaw, and killed seven and wounded five people, consisting of soldiers, clerks, and customers. The assailants escaped in cabs, waving red flags, with £600 sterling.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

Four hundred and nineteen Members have been elected to the Russian Duma. They include 75 Monarchists and 258 members of parties on the Left, of which 92 are Socialists. The Representation of Socialists is unprecedented in any parliament.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

Scotland has beaten Ireland (Rugby) by 15 points to 3.

Wales beat Ireland at Association by 3 goals to 2

THE ARMY SCHEME.

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

Changes in the Mediterranean.

THE PAY OF LIEUT.-COLONELS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Despite automatic increases of £500,000, the Army Estimates show a net decrease of £2,000,000 The total reductions are thus 2,500,000 of which £1,000,000 is at the cost of the personnel of the Regulars and £1,000,000 for Armaments and Stores.

It has been decided to appoint a purely Military Commander-in-Chief with no Civil Government duties for the whole of the Mediterranean and Egypt. He will be stationed at Malta.

It is hoped that the coming year will improve the pay of Lieutenant-Colonels Commanding Regiments of Cavalry and Battalions of Infantry, and possibly other Lieutenant-Colonels.

A Memorandum giving details of the scheme mentioned on January 14th states that henceforth extra pay will be granted to men attaining a defined standard of skill in musketry, signalling, etc.

The re-organisation of the Auxiliary Forces is impossible during 1907-08.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, speaking at Portsmouth, said that, if Parliament consented, he was about to appeal to the country for a National Army.

The appeal would not be made in a spirit of Militarism, but because the assurance, that the manhood of the country was organized for its defence, was one of the best guarantees of peace.

[Mr. Haldane, speaking at Buckingham Gate the other day, said:—We have got in this country as fine material as any nation possesses, and one of the reasons that it is so fine is that we get it on a voluntary basis. If you can get the men, there is nothing to compare to the voluntary system. But you do not make the best of it. The system under which the Army is organized to-day is a rotten system. I can call it by no other term. It is a patchwork, a conglomerate, the product not of one mind or twenty minds, but of twenty people who have given a casual thought to things, and of Parliament which has adopted suggestion after suggestion and never paused to consider if they could be pieced together. Can we get that right? I do not know. The future will not disclose its secrets. But I mean, if Providence and Parliament are willing, to try to see whether order cannot be got out of chaos. The Government have taken up the question of the Volunteers very keenly. My colleagues are all anxious to do whatever it is in the power of man to do to make the most of this great force, the capacity of which has never been fully gauged. We have never given fair play to the auxiliary forces, nor shall we till we recognize them as an integral part of the forces of the nation, and fashion such a place for them that they can fit into an organization—the only one worth having—that is fit and ready for war should war come. This great national problem is one into which I will do my best to put the whole of the energies with which Providence has blessed me.]

INDIA OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

Sir H. Walpole's Successor.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Mr. Colin Campbell, of the India Office, has been appointed Assistant Under Secretary and Clerk of the Council in succession to Sir Horace Walpole.

ANOTHER RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

Many Killed and Injured.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

The New York to Chicago Express, on the Pensylvania Railroad, has been derailed near Johnstown. Fifty people were injured—a number of them fatally.

NEW CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD.

Lord Curzon.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

Lord Curzon has been nominated to the Chancellorship of Oxford.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 24.

The Russian diplomatist M. De Staal is dead.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Strong Constitution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 23.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce, by the recent accession of a strong contingent of new members from Lahore, and by election of other new members elsewhere, has now a total membership of 65 or thereabouts, with an active and earnest President, a permanent Secretary and a good staff. The Chamber, as re-constituted, should henceforth be capable of much useful work.

The Meeting on Tuesday at Delhi to re-cast its Constitution had every claim to be described as a large and enthusiastic one, as out of a then membership of 51 no less than 23 members personally attended while 17 others were represented by proxy.

FIRE-ENGINES FOR LUCKNOW.

Two Up-to-Date Engines Sanctioned.

RESULT OF THE GREAT FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 23.

At a meeting of the Municipal Board at Lucknow it was decided to sanction the purchase of two fire-engines for the City—one a big motor fire-engine of the most up-to-date type to be kept in Hazratganj at the new Police Station, and the smaller engine, also of the most modern pattern, to be kept at Kotwali.

Orders are being cabled Home to Messrs. Merryweather and Co. and in a few months' time Lucknow, from being one of the worst, will be one of the best equipped cities to deal with fire.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Bombay Maru" arrived at Hongkong on the 22nd instant.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

TRIP TO ELEPHANTA CAVES.

Departure this Afternoon.

His Majesty the Amir passed Saturday morning quietly at his residence on the Ridge.

After his prayers in the early morning he passed some time on the verandah. When His Majesty came to the Reception Hall a large number of European and native merchants waited upon him and laid their goods before him. The Royal visitor selected some of the articles, principally jewellery. He then retired and dressed for going out.

The Amir took his luch at the Byculla Club in the afternoon, and dined at Admiralty House.

DEPARTURE THIS AFTERNOON.

Yesterday morning the attendants of the Royal visitor were busy packing up their things and his Majesty's kit, as the Amir had expressed his intention to sail for Karachi this (Monday) afternoon. About nine of his Majesty's followers started by Railway yesterday morning for Lahore where they will receive the Afghan Ruler as he will enter the capital of the Punjab.

The Amir, according to the latest information, has decided to leave Bombay this afternoon at 2 p.m. His Majesty will be received at the Ridge House by a Guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file furnished by the 113th Native Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Gore The Amir will be escorted by H. E. the Governor's Body Guard and will be received on the pier head by another Guard-of-honour.

Yesterday morning His Majesty took his breakfast with Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins at the Chief Justice's bungalow in Pedder road.

At 4 p.m. the Amir accompanied by the usual officials and suite sailed to the Elephanta caves, returning at about 7 p.m.

The Afghan Ruler was the guest of His Excellency Lord Lamington last night at Government House, Malabar Point.

On account of the departure to-day of His Majesty the Amir, the Apollo Bunder will be reserved for public purposes from 1 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

REPORTED SUICIDE OF LIEUT. PIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW FEBRUARY 24.

A great sensation was caused last evening at the close of the proceedings at the Assault-at Arms here when the whole Garrison were assembled by the report brought that Lieutenant Pike, Royal Dragoons, who alone was not present, had shot himself in his bungalow. He was very popular among his brother officers, belonged to very wealthy family and was going home with seven other officers shortly.

GEOLOGY IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 23.

The Amir has obtained the loan of the services of Mr. Hayden of the Indian Geological Depart, ment, who will accompany His Majesty to Kabul nest month. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hayden will be given greater freedom for geological work than was accorded to Mr. Griesbach by the late Amir.

SUICIDE OF CONDUCTOR SHERVILLE.

Cause Unknown.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, FEBRUARY 23.

Conductor Sherville of the Transport Supply Department here shot himself with a revolver after returning home from his duties this morning.

No cause is assigned for suicide. He was a very steady man with nearly thirty years' service.

AN ELEPHANT CHARGE.

Narrow Escape of Mr. Fraser and Party.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 23.

Not a few people in the province of Coorg held that for some time past wild elephants have been too carefully preserved by the authorities to the detriment of ryots.

Mr. S. M. Fraser, Chief Commissioner and Resident of Mysore, met with an adventure in Coorg, near the Canara border, during his recent tour which will probably lead him to share public opinion. Mr. Fraser, accompanied by Mr. Harris, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner; Mr. McCarthy, the Forest Officer, and Mr. Haller, the Assistant Director of Agriculture, while riding along a narrow, zigzagging path, through almost one impenetrable jungle, heard an elephant moving parallel with them. Mr. MacCarthy rode to the next bend to see if the coast was clear. At the moment Mr. McCarthy turned the bend the tusker came out on to the path above him and without a moment's hesitation gave the usual squeal and charged down the path. Shouting "Ride," McCarthy galloped down the path and passed Mr. Fraser who had not got up much pace, not fully realising the danger. The rest of the party disappeared round the next bend, while Mr. Fraser turned into the opening in the jungle only to find it a regular trap—an impenetrable jungle on all sides and the rogue elephant within a few yards of his horse's tail. Without an instant's hesitation throwing his arm round a tree which he was then passing, he left the horse gallop from under him, fell to the ground on all fours and flung himself to one side, clear of the charging elephant's path. Springing then to his feet he took refuge behind a larger tree some paces away not an instant too soon. No sooner did the elephant miss his man than he pulled up, turned round and proceeded slowly to hunt for him. Mr. Fraser in the meantime moved silently round the tree, keeping it between himself and the elephant.

Fortunately after some minutes, the elephant moved off and disappeared. Mr. Fraser then emerged from his place of concealment not damaged in any way and as cool as though such a hair-breadth escape was a matter of every day occurrence.

All the party were unarmed.

LUCKY ESCAPE.

Sir J. Hewett's Carriage run into.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 23.

Whilst driving to the Mohurum illuminations last Friday night, Sir John Hewett's carriage, in which were lady and Miss Hewett and Captain Chadwick, Aid-de-Camp, was run into by an *ekka* causing the carriage pole to snap. Fortunately Sir Hewett's carriage pulled up quickly and no one was was injured.

HAYSTACK FIRE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 24.

Yesterday evening a fire broke out in the Government haystack yard where four stocks of hay, valued about Rs. 12,000, were kept. One lakh of pounds of hay valued Rs. 400 was consumed by the flames, but the other stacks fortunately were protected from the blaze by the fire engines belonging to different regiments having played upon them all night.

SUICIDE OF A CONVICT AT YERROWDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 23.

The convict named Pungiat hanged himself in the Yerowda Jail by tying his dhoti to iron bars and swinging two feet above ground. The man was recently sentenced to five years at Belgaum and on being conveyed to Yerrowda he escaped from custody. He was captured and got three months' further imprisonment

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

RECOURSE TO LAW COURTS.

THE result of the Justices' Election, as announced on Friday, was received with considerable amazement by the native population of Bombay, some even hesitating to give credit to it.

One of the Justices who worked vigorously in the cause of Sir Pherozeshah and his party will, it is said, go to Law to have Mr. Wahed's election set aside on the strength of sub-section (*f*) of Section 29 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad and a number of prominent native Justices are said to be preparing to go to the Law Courts to have the whole election set aside as an illegal one. Their principal contention is that the voting-papers, which should have been signed at the meeting, were signed, in contravention of the Act, outside the meeting, and that convincing evidence could be brought forward on that point.

Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy resorts to the law courts in connection with the challenges he gave in regard to the voting papers having been submitted by Messrs N. M. Wadia, and N. T. Vaidya. His grounds of complaint have already been published.

A few Justices also intend to have the Courts decision as to the legality of changing the date of the election meeting by the Municipal Commissioner.

Whether Mr. Haji Sooleman A. Wahed resigns his seat or whether his election is set aside, the aggrieved native Justices have made up their mind to try to have the whole election set aside. It is rumoured in the native town that a public subscription will soon be started to collect the necessary sinews of war to continue the election fight as best as possible. It is said that several wealthy Parsee and Hindu Justices have agreed to defray any expenses that might be incurred hereafter in fighting the election results.

Several native members on the Corporation Board have expressed their wish openly that any of them would most willingly resign his seat in favour of Sir Pherozeshah. The rate payers of the different wards in the city have invited Sir Pherozeshah to be their representative on the Corporation Board. But Sir Pherozeshah has declined their offer with thanks, as he thinks he has good grounds to have the Justices' election set aside *in toto*, as an illegal one. Sir Pherozeshah believes strongly that he can be one of the representatives of the Justices outside the Corporation Board, as he had been for so many years past, if all those practices which he considered objectionable, were removed from the procedure of recording the votes.

It seems practically settled that Mr. Haji Sooleman Abdul Wahed, the last of the successful candidates, withdraws from the Caucus party. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will take his place as the candidate credited with the next number of votes.

It is said that the Municipal Commissioner will make an official announcement on this point to-day.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER'S BILL.

Read in the Lower House Second Time.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 24.

A Special telegram to the "Pioneer" states that the House of Commons has read the deceased Wife's Sister's Bill for the second time by 263 votes to 34.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

Reaches Simla in May.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 24.

The *Pioneer* understands that the Viceroy, after leaving Calcutta at the end of the Session, will not reach Simla until May.

OPIUM QUESTION.

Despatch to the Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 24.

A despatch of the Government of India on the Opium Question has been sent to the Secretary of States.

LEUT. TRYON'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Supposed Foul Play.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

A special wire to the *Statesman* dated London February 23rd reports that investigations by Scotland Yard indicate that the disappearance of Lieutenant Tryon is due to foul play. He engaged a room at the Metropole, but did not sleep in it. His luggage has been found.

DEATH DUTIES.

Surplus Believed to Reduce Tea Duty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

A Special telegram from London to the *Statesman* dated February, the 23rd, states that Death Duties have swelled the revenue, so as to give a handsome surplus as a certainty.

Further reduction of Tea Duty is assured.

SOLDIER RUNS AMOK AT POONA.

Three People Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 24.

Yesterday evening Private Kelly, East Lancashire Regiment, ran amok in the crowded Bazar. The man forced a guard of 100 held in readiness in the event of any Mohurrum disturbance and was armed with a rifle and bayonet and 100 rounds of ball ammunition. He somehow managed to break loose at 10 p.m. and running down to Sholapur Bazaar, he fired at a wayfarer who was fortunately missed and escaped unhurt. He next proceeded a short distance further up the road and discharged three more bullets indiscriminately,—evidently not intending to kill any body—at random. But the shots wounded two men and a boy, who are now lying in hospital. Three more shots were fired and before more damage could be done Kelly was bludgeoned by one of the Military Police and disarmed. He was at once conveyed to the Military Lock-up. He is of advanced age and only recently joined the Regiment. Armed as he was with 100 rounds, and a bayonet to boot he could easily have levelled hundreds in the Mohurrum procession which began at the time he ran amok. Of those hit one man is dangerously wounded.

PIRACY IN BUSRAH HARBOUR.

Boat Raided and Robbed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 23.

A boat named "Vittalpusson" arrived here from Busrah with cargo consisting of dates.

It is reported that while she was lying at anchor in the latter port after taking in her cargo, several Arabs boarded the vessel at dead of night while the crew were sleeping in the cabin, it being bitterly cold. Daggers and swords were pointed at the throats of the crew to prevent them from escaping or making a noise, while the others ransacked the vessel and took away money and some bedding, boxes, etc. Report was immediately made to the guard on shore stationed at a short distance away and subsequently to the British Consul, but nothing has been discovered up to the time of the vessel's departure. Inquiries are being instituted.

LUCKNOW MARTINIERE COLLEGE.

Sixty-first Anniversary Commemoration.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 24.

THE Sixty-first Annual Commemoration took place at the La Martiniere College. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hewett, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., presided. Notwithstanding the counter attraction of the Assault-at-Arms finals which were being held in Cantonments at the same time, the Central Hall and Library of the Martinere were well filled long before the hour named on the invitation programme. His Honor, accompanied by Lady Hewett, Miss Hewett, Major Gordon, the Private Secretary, and Captain Chadwick, the A. D. C. arrived at half past three and was received by the Governors and Principal and escorted to the Library where amongst the visitors were observed Mr. Ross Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. Davis, Mr. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. Hose, Mrs. Saunders, Mr. Butler, the Reverend Mr. Oldham, Mr. and Miss Cruickshank, Mr. Loftus Evans, Mrs. Jopling Rave, Mr. and Mrs. Pirie and the Reverend Fathers Cherubim and Crysostom. The boys and girls sung two Glees which were much appreciated.

On the President calling on the Principal for his Report, Mr. Sykes said that it always afforded much pleasure when the Governer of the Province who is *ex officio* the visitor of the Martiniere in both its branches, the Boys' and the Girls' school, conferred on them the distinguished honor of presiding at their Prize Distibution and that on the present occasion there was an additional interest in the fact that for several years His Honour had been the Trustee of the Lucknow Martiniere, and on more than one occasion had met the Governors in connection with most important questions affecting the school and its scholarships, the estate and its building. It is not out of place, the Principal said, to remember the deep obligation under which the school lies, for the benefits conferred during His Honor's tenure of office as Trustee. Amongst those many benefits, two stood out conspicuously—the completion of the repairs of the great mass of the buildings and the provision of the fund for increasing the number of the scholarships tenable by the boys of the Lucknow Martiniere in the Thomason College at Roorkee. The buildings had suffered much from the shot and shell of the Mutiny and still more from the ravages of time and white ants. Beams had given way; roofs and floors had fallen and more than three lakhs of rupees were required to put the place into thorough repair, and in consultation with the governing body His Honor procured from the Martin Trust Funds, in the custody of the High Court of Calcutta, the balance required to meet these demands. And over and above this a sum of nearly ninety thousand rupees was set aside for the purpose of providing additional scholarships. In this way the allotment which had been available for scholarships for the previous thirty years was more than doubled. The Martiniere buildings are now as strong and as sound as they were even, in General Martin's time, and the advantages derived from the Roorkee Scholarships are exceedingly great. At the present time there are seventy-two Martiniere boys in the Roorkee College each of them with a respectable livelihood and career before him. No less that eleven of these boys are receiving scholarships from the Martenire, varying in amount from twenty rupees to fifty rupees a month for the whole course of instruction in the Roorkee College; that is—the three years course for the Engineer Students and two years for the Upper Subordinate Students. Many Martiniere boys, now occupying excellent positions in India and elsewhere, were enabled to make a good start in the first instance owing to the help they received from these Martiniere Scholarships. In the Roorkee Entrance Examination of last June, six Martenire candidates are shown in the Official Lists as having passed the Engineer Examination, two of them high enough to enter the Thomason College as privileged students, and seven passed the Upper Subordinate Examination, all of them high enough to be admitted into the Roorkee College. They took five of the six Government Scholarships, in addition to which three of them gained scholarships from the Martiniere. At the present time there are twenty-nine young men in the highest class in the Martiniere under preparation for admission into the Roorkee College, an institution which is an inestimable boon to the young men of this country. What Sir Alfred Lyall said in this place some twenty years ago, continued the Principal, is just as true and important to day as it was then. The importance of the Roorkee College does not consist entirely in the few yearly appointments given by the Public Works Department. The importance consists in that it gives a thorough training in and introduction to the profession of Civil Engineering which is one of the most useful and growing professions in the world. As an illustration of this it was mentioned that one of the Martiniere Foundationers who passed into Roorkee with a Martiniere Scholarship is now the Chief Engineer of the Johannesburg State Railway on seventeen hundred pounds a year, and another was appointed the Chief Engineer of Western Australia. But before a boy is allowed to sit at their Roorkee examinations he has to pass one of the prescribed qualifying tests. The one adopted in the Martiniere is the Government final or high standard. For this examination in November last twenty-four boys were sent up, of whom twenty one passed the highest on the Martiniere list and the highest European on the whole list being, Anderson, who had recently joined the Lucknow Branch from the Calcutta Martiniere. As the principal observed, his position in the High School List and in the Cricket Team showed what an excellent training, both mental and physical, boys received under his friend Mr. Wood.

In the Martiniere Girls Schools, six of the seven candidates passed the High School and six of the eight candidates passed the Primary Examination.

Physical training had not been lost sight of. There are Gymnasium classes both for the big boys and for the little boys and they are exceedingly popular. The three Martiniere Companies of Volunteers had been kept up to their normal strength. These companies had been in existence for many years and it was satisfactory to remember that for the past quarter of a century and more there had been in the Martiniere that training in Drill and Manœuvre and Musketry which is now being so strongly advocated in England both by the War Office and by the heads of Public Schools.

Amongst the Martiniere boys who have left school in the past some sixteen hundered have been trained Volunteers who have carried their knowledge of drill and weapons to every part of India. Football, Hockey Tennis and Cricket have all been played. The most recent Cricket Matches with outsider teams were those against Mr. Brown-igge's Civil Service Eleven won by the Martiniere by an innings and eighteen runs, and against the Thomason College Roorkee Eleven in which each team won the match played on its own ground. In conclusion, the Principal thanked the teaching Staff and said they were all very glad to welcome Miss Teasdale, the Lady Superintendent, and others who had taken up posts in the schools during the year, and that they all greatly missed the kind and welcome help which his friend Mr. Pope gave for so many years in the Choir and others ways especially on occasions like the present. After the reading of the Report His Honour handed to the Boys and Girls the Prizes which, in accordance with the terms of the Scheme founding the College, consisted not only of handsomely bound books stamped with the arms of the founder, but also of the other suitable things which were to be distributed in public. Compass boxes and ideaks for the boys and work baskets and boxes for the Girls. At the conclusion of the distribution of the prizes to the boys and girls His Honour the Lieutenant Governor addressed the audience as follows: Ladies and Gentlemen—I have much pleasure in presiding at the Prize Distribution of an Institution which, as you Mr. Sykes have observed, has for a long time been one in which I have taken special interest. It is now nearly thirteen years since I became one of the Trustees and I think I can claim that except Mr. Sykes, whose connection with the Martiniere dates to a period antecedent to my arrival in India, there are not many people here who were directly connected with it before I was. I am glad to think, Mr. Sykes, that you are of opinion that in my capacity of Trustee I was able to give some assistance in furthering the interests of your Institution. I was always anxious to do so then, and I can assure you that, in my present capacity, I will do all that lies in my power to help you. You note, with satisfaction, Mr. Sykes, that you have a large number of Martiniere boys at the Roorkee College. The education given there equips them for a practical career in their after-life and some of your students who have passed to the College have had very distinguished careers. We are in hopes by the extension of the curriculum there to open out other avenues of employment than those which are at present available. Your success at the Government School Final Examination is very encouraging. I regard it as of great importance that schools such as this should make success at this examination their main object.

I am glad to hear that the Martiniere Girl's School was also in its own sphere as successful as the Boys' School. What you tell me about the importance that is attached to Physical training, to games and to volunteering shows that you pay proper attention to the development of Manliness of character among your students. Colonial Pope was an enthusiastic Volunteer and gave great encouragement to your corps. I knew him well enough to understand what a lose his departure from Lucknow must have been to you, not only in this matter but also in others. I hope that his successor will give the same encouragement to you in volunteering that he did.

I am glad to hear your favourable opinion of the teaching Staff. My friend, Sir Herbert Risley, who succeeded me as Trustee on the occasion of a somewhat recent prize-giving, compared the Martiniere to the old School at Winchester at which both he and I had the honour to be educated. As you know the motto of Winchester is "Manners makes the man," and I can well remember a very instructive lecture that the late Lord Selborne gave to us boys on this text, emphasising the principle that "mores" not "honores" are what the average school-boy should aim at. We cannot all get prizes. I regret to say that I passed a number of years at Winchester without getting one; but we can all strive towards the three attributes on which Sir James La Touche, quoting from Tennyson, laid so much stress at your Annual Prize Giving five years ago. I mean self-reverence, self-knowledge and self-control. Nothing tends so much to develop these characteristics as the "esprit de corps" that exists in a good school, and I feel sure that it exists largely in the famous foundation in which we are now present and helps you, Mr. Sykes, and your fellow tutors more than anything else to keep up the high moral tone for which the Martiniere has earned its well-deserved reputation, and to turn out sturdy specimens of the domiciled Europeans and Eurasian community, fit to take their part with any one in the battle of life.

The best that I can wish for the Martiniere is that it shall maintain in the future the high reputation that it has in the present in this respect. (loud and continued cheering and clapping of hands).

On behalf of the Governing Body, Mr. Ross Scott thanked the Lieutenant-Governor for the honour he had done them in presiding, and the boys and girls gave three hearty cheers for Sir John Hewett and three more for Lady Hewett. The Choir song "God save the King" and the boys and girls, more than three hundred of them, went off to the feast which, by the terms of General Martin's Will, is annually provided for them, whilst the visitors adjourned to the lawn where refreshments were awaiting them.

CAWNPORE NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 22.

A carriage accident which, but for some providential intervention, might have been very serious, occurred on the Mall this evening. Two natives driving spirited horses in a rubber-tyred dog-cart, in taking a sharp turn round the bend ran the conveyance into a barbed wire fencing which got entangled with the left wheel overturning the trap. The occupants sustained no injuries, but the cart was badly damaged one of the wheels being twisted out of all shape. The animal received no injury.

It is proposed to compile a history of the United Provinces Light Horse. The compilation will be of paramount interest to members of the Corps.

The laying down of tramcar lines up to the E. I. R. station has now been practically completed. This section of the electric tramway service will supply a long felt want to the travelling public, and to people travelling by the E. I. R. Several cases of small-pox are reported in the city amongst natives, though the disease has not spread in epidemic form.

At the forthcoming elections of Municipal Commissioners several members now in office retire and great competition amongst candidates for election to vacant seats is anticipated.

ALIGARH STUDENTS ROWDY.

College Temporarily Closed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, FEBRUARY 24.

Disturbances have occurred in the College and the College has been closed for a time. The Students have apologized and it is hoped difficulties are at an end. A Committee has been appointed by the Trustees to enquire fully into the cause and circumstances connected with the recent troubles. This Committee will hold an enquiry during the next Easter holidays.

PLAGUE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 23.

Two districts of the United Provinces stand out from the rest just now by reason of the severity of the plague epidemic. In Muzaffarnagar during the week ending the 16th of February there were 1,192 seizures reported and an equal number of deaths, while in Ballia deaths numbered 902.

U. P. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Programme of Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 23.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will leave Lucknow on Wednesday, the 6th of March and visit Aligarh on the 7th; Meerut from 8th to the 14th; Rampur on the 15th and 16th; arrive at Bareilly on the 17th, and return to Lucknow on 21st or 22nd of March.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 23.

The United Provinces Legislative Council will meet at Lucknow to-day (Saturday) and again this day week.

When the Hon'ble Mr. Cruickshank, Member of the Board of Revenue, of the United Provinces proceeds on three months' privilege leave in April next, the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, Additional member of the Viceroy's Council, will officiate for him.

HARMSTONS GRAND CIRCUS.

There were crowded houses both at the Matinee and performance at night on Saturday. At the conclusion of the afternoon show a handsome Shetland pony and gold and silver watches were given away, a little Parsee lad being the lucky winner of the first-named Prize. Outbursts of applause greeted the genial Mr. Love as he presented each prize in turn. The performance at night went with a great swing and during the interval in the show Mr Love presented the trophies—refacing the same with a few humourous remarks—to the Winning Jockey and trainer of the Byculla Club Cup.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

And How to Abate Them.

"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 Prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests the Best Means of Abating them. Letters received by Editor up to the evening of the 19th instant are still in the competition.

XLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to submit the ten following nuisances which are the greatest:—

NUISANCES.	REMEDIES.
1. Beggars lepers, and mendicants being a source of annoyance to the public specially on the public thoroughfares and the tramcar junctions.	1. The Beggars and mendicants should be prevented from begging on the public thoroughfares by prosecuting them. Lepers should be sent away to the Matunga Leper Asylum.
2. Gharywallas, who charge exorbitant fares and refuse to ply at certain times.	2. The public should report the defaulters to the Police immediately.
3. Dust and careless watering of the roads.	3. Crude petroleum should be used.
4. Houses of ill-fame on the public thoroughfares.	4. Choose a spot for them in the suburbs and send them away there.
5. Smoke from Mills and Foundries.	5. A certain staff of Inspectors should be employed to see that good quality of coal is used, as well as proper chimneys.
6. Deficient water supply, causing greater danger of disease due to suction by the pipes of microbes, and inability to cope sufficiently in case of fire.	6. Have a constant water supply.
7. Landlords charging exorbitant rents according to their fancy	7. Regulation of the amount of rent by a Municipal Act, according to the locality and building.
8. Parish dogs, biting innocent people and causing danger of hydrophobia.	8. Police officers should destroy these dogs with poison.
9. Noises at night.	9. No music procession or any kind of noise should be tolerated after 11 p.m. After 11 p.m. licenses should be obtained from the Commissioner of Police who should grant them according to their merits.
10. Motor-cars being driven at an excessive speed and at times carelessly.	10. The speed should be limited to 6 miles an hour. All chaffeurs should pass an examination before being granted licenses.

Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

XLII.

Sir,—The nuisances of Bombay are really appalling and the more I think, the more I find. But what I found the hardest work is to find out the ten greatest, for each nuisance seems to strut with a more stately step and higher crest than the other.

(1.) Plague.—This is the greatest nuisance which has played and continues every year to play great havoc in our midst.

I would most heartily suggest that the crusade against rats must be undertaken, and it would not be out of place, since it is a punishment, to say that each one of ourselves should avoid the multitude of sins especially sensual. We must also strictly look to bodily cleanliness both outer and inner.

(2.) Crowding the City.—This I think would be remedied greatly by gradually removing the offices, which are not wanted or rather are not necessarily required in Bombay, to the suburbs. The factories, workshops and mills must as much as possible be removed.

(3.) Bribery.—This I am ashamed to say, is really a nuisance in the City of Bombay in some of the offices. This leads to an unfair distribution of employments.

I would suggest that in each office a Committee must be appointed (at least in the Government offices) which should promote or receive the men required.

(4.) Nuisance of licenced coolies.

On the bunders and stations one is so troubled and even attacked by these coolies that one cannot get rid of them. It is especially a nuisance on the small bunders such as Masjid. They make you pay as they want.

If the authorities of the station and bunders would take into their head to fix the carts for carrying the baggage too and fro and put the notices up on the places, the evil would be remedied.

(5.) Ladies in offices.—It seems as if the world was turned upside down, for the ladies are slowly encroaching on the rights of man.

The above case is a nuisance in two ways: (first), the ladies get more pay but they work less and consequently the work falls on men; (secondly), men naturally try to show off in the presence of the fair sex and the consequence is, that the pay which hardly pays the messing goes to the tailor and merchant.

(6.) People of bad character.

These people infest all the roads, streets and by-ways of Bombay.

This is a great temptation to the youth and leads to degeneration and consequently the hope of future success evaporates.

They should be allowed to put up at places assigned to them by the Municipality apart from frequented roads.

(7.) Dirt.

I am forced to say that the Hindus are fond of throwing their food and household dirt on the streets or lanes where they live: also they allow their children to answer the calls of nature in the lanes and even streets.

The health officers should fine the persons, for which purpose they must walk in the lanes frequently. As for the dust of the roads, pure gravel must be used for repairing the roads which must also be watered thrice a day.

(8.) Hawkers should be entirely stopped from going on their rounds and shouting with devilish voices which should be used for better purposes. Carriages should be provided with rubber tyres. Foot-paths are to be constructed so that the drivers have not to shout out.

(9.) Tanks.—I do not see the reason, why the tanks are kept in Bombay. These are the haunts of loafers and idlers and lead greatly for the encouragement of idle as well as vicious

of view of the health of the city, that, in allaying the dust, petroleum acts on the germs in the dust and thus serves as an effective germicide and general disinfectant as well. The low cost of crude petroleum, in these days of keen competition in this trade, should make its use on the roads of the City a practical solution of the "dust" difficulty.

II. Public Latrines.—The overpowering stench from these offensive and unsightly institutions (more especially at night) reminds one obtrusively of two serious defects in them, *viz* :

(i). They are not fitted with efficient up-to-date sanitary and flushing apparatus, of which there exists quite a variety of styles and patterns to suit all conditions and places.

(ii). They are not situated in the most sanitary and healthy positions, i.e., where the sunlight could enter them at all times of the day.

The Municipal authorities should be moved to urgently supply these desiderata, as, under present circumstances, these latrines are a standing menace to the health of the city. The inspection of these public latrines should always be of a strict and special character. It is admitted that disinfectants are used in these latrines, but these very disinfectants combine to aggravate the offensive stench and the suggested use of some efficient flushing apparatus should dispense with the use of disinfectants altogether.

(iii). Nocturnal noises.—Those of the residents of Bombay who are in the habit of retiring at reasonable hours have perforce to tolerate much in the way of unauthorised and unreasonable nocturnal noises. Apart from the ceaseless "music" of tom-toms, trumpets and other miscellaneous unearthly instruments, produced not only throughout the night but for successive nights at Indian weddings and other festive occasions (which are legion) there are the "music clubs," "singing clubs," etc., of various sections of the population which constitute diabolically disturbing elements at night and are the consequent objects of unbounded anathemas from righteous would-be sleepers. To attempt to put an embargo on such effusions one might equally as well attempt to change the tides in the sea. The only remedy therefore that seems open to the powers that be is to require that licenses shall be obtained for all such unusual musical performances as are calculated to disturb the public at night.

IV. Night soil carts.—A few days residence in Bombay is all sufficient to bring, unwillingly, to the notice of even the casual visitor the disagreeable presence of numbers of night soil carts in the public thoroughfares of the city at that time of the morning when one issues forth of confined premises for exercise and fresh air. Under the present system of the Municipal Government of the City, these unsightly objects (which one would rather not meet with in the matinal hours) are perhaps a necessary evil: but a remedy that occurs to me in order to abate it is the passing of a Municipal order (which should of course be strictly enforced) directing that these carts should not pass through the principal thoroughfares, but confine themselves to by-lanes, &c., as far as practicable. These remarks apply with equal force to sweepers with tarred baskets.

V. Refuse and House Sweepings.—There prevails in the City and especially in the native quarter, the pernicious practice of throwing the remains of meals, refuse and house sweepings on to the public street from upper storeys, or of depositing such offal on the roadsides and footpaths in front of dwelling places and shops. It is not difficult to imagine the inconvenience and annoyance to passers-by, and the serious menace to the health of the City in general, resulting from the highly objectionable practices. The Municipality have provided roadside dust-bins and refuse carts for such offal, and delinquents in this respect should be dealt with by the Police, the Commissioner being invested with power to impose suitable fines.

VI. Hawkers, Pedlars, Market coolies, &c.—The importunacy and obtrusiveness of these classes verily amounts to a real nuisance to the public, and especially to those who frequent the public markets. It should not, by any means, be a difficult thing to take this matter in hand and abate the nuisance, a simple solution being to compel these classes, under the threat of fines, to take up fixed positions at certain specified spots at the market places, and to refrain from following the public about and molesting and annoying them.

VII. Public Jehus.—These necessary caterers of the public are unhappily a veritable nuisance in some ways, e.g. :—

(i) They will at times deliberately decline to carry you, and even then under the very eyes of the police. Should you persist, a not unusual excuse is that they have just returned from a trip and that the gee-gee is consequently not in condition. The reason for such refusal apparently is that the game in such cases, is not a paying one, i.e. the fare is not sufficiently attractive.

(ii) On the other hand, these drivers will assume the importunacy of beggars and, leaving their stands, will follow you about the streets like dogs when you have not—and tell them that you have not—the slightest intention of engaging them, till, in sheer desperation, you are compelled to resort to active measures.

(iii) Thirdly, they attempt to export unauthorized fares from those who appear to them to be strangers and unacquainted with the sanctioned scale of fares. In some instances, however, they catch a tartar and are called upon to produce the authorised book of charges; but even then they rise to the occasion with the common excuse that it has been forgotton.

As a remedy, orders should be issued by the Commissioner of Police to the Force to take full cognizance of all complaints brought by the public against hack drivers, and also to be on the look-out for offenders of this class at public stands, &c.

(VIII.) Beggars.—These unfortunates will, of course, be always with us so long as there is a spark of charity in the world. Their number in the City of Bombay is admittedly growing apace and threatens to assume large and unwieldly proportions, and they are in consequence a real nuisance to those whose possibilities of practising charity are limited. The injurious influence they have on the health of the City also constitutes a grave reason for taking measures against them. But these measures, to be effectual, must be characterised by system and organisation. It seems to me that the most effective system would be the institution of beggar camps in the suburbs (on the lines of segregation camps) organised at the joint expense of Government and Municipal Funds. These mendicants (i. e. provided they are genuine beggars) should then only be allowed to come into the City at stated times say, on two particular days of the week, for public alms, any beggars found straying about on other days being dealt with by means of fines. It has been frequently urged that the beggar community should be handled by the Police; but the time of the Force is so fully occupied by virtue of their legitimate duties of preserving law and order, that I would propose, as a better arrangement, that a Municipal staff be detailed to cope with the beggar nuisance, i.e., an additional staff under the control of the Municipal Authorities, all cases of delinquents being brought before the Commissioner of Police for punishment under authority specially delegated to him for this purpose. Lepers should be dealt with by the Asylum Authorities at Matunga.

IX. Domestic Servants.—The vexed "servant" question is one that affects the residents of Bombay City in a material degree. Private enterprise has made a feeble attempt to meet the situation, but little or no benefit may be said to have accrued to the public as a result of this attempt. What is really needed is systematic and authoritative control over these household menials, and I venture to think that such control can best be exercised by the opening of a Registry Office for Servants by the Municipal Authorities, who should make all possible enquiries regarding the antecedents of a candidate before enrolling his or her name as an eligible servant. With a guarantee of this sort the public would, I feel sure, be ready to pay a small fee in return for securing a reliable servant—and that with little trouble and no annoyance or inconvenience. The dismissal of servants for misdemeanour should, of course, be reported to the Registry Office, for obvious reasons.

X. Burning Ground.—Last, but not least, is the Hindu Burning Ground near Marine Lines Station. An influential memorial should be submitted to Government praying them to use their good offices with the Hindu community with a view to the removal of this Burning Ground. To these days, of advanced ideas and enlightenment of the Indian mind, any deterrent element of religious prejudice that may have previously prevented the removal of this evil, should no longer be an obstacle to the attainment of this end now. Hundreds, nay thousands of residents pass by this locality in the course of the evening drive (not to mention the thousands who travel by the B. B. and C. I. Ry. daily), so that its removal would be a real boon to a large proportion of the Bombay public, if the Burning Ground could be located at a place better suited to an institution of this sort.

JACOBUS.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

PLUMSTEAD MARSHES EXPLOSION.

Damages Estimated at £20,000.

London February 10.—An explosion has occurred within the Plumstead Marshes. The Magazines were within the danger zone. The Damage is estimated at £20,000. The shock was felt to a radius of thirty miles.

London, February 12.—Woolwich explosion was heard at Clacton-on-Sea 51 miles away. The Gasometer containing 3,300 feet of gas collapsed and blazed furiously.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Shipping Regulations.

London February 10.—The Advisory Committee consisted of sixteen Members. The Board nominate three; the Shipowners' Committee select four; the Shipbuilders, Underwriters and the Certificated Officers of the seamen's Associations each two and the firemen's Union one.

TROUBLED RUSSIA.

Double Assassination.

GOVERNMENT MESSENGER RIFLED AT MOSCOW.

London February 10.—A Government Messenger has been robbed of 51,000 roubles at Moscow. The robbers dropped 7,000 and escaped.

London, February 12.—An infernal in machine was found in an empty stove in Count de Witte's residence near his bedroom within two hours of explosion.

London, February 9.—Two Russian Government officials were assassinated in Persa yesterday.

While M. Alexandrowesky, Governor of the province of Persa, was living a theatre in company with the assistant chief of police, a youth, firing bullets poisoned with cyanide of potassium, shot him and his companion dead.

The assassin then rushed into the theatre and fired at the manager. The latter tried to arrest him, but in doing so he accidentally killed a policeman.

Driven from the main portion of the theatre the youth took refuge in a cloak-room, and was looked in by the attendant. When the policeentered the apartment they found that the assassin had committed suicide.

Alexandrowesky was formerly Commissioner of the Red Cross. The revolutionaries condemned him to death on the ground that his mismanagement and corruption had caused the death of innumerable solotiors.

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

South Pole Exploration.

London, February 12.—Shackleton's Expedition leaves New Zealand in October landing at Hut Point, where Captain Scots wintered in 1903. The vessel will be returning to Lyttelton next year. She takes explorers who will land at Mount Melbourne, whence the party will try to reach a Geographical South Pole.

NICARAGUA GRIEVANCES.

Referred to Arbitration.

London, February 12.—The United States of America, Mexico, San Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala have informed Honduras that Nicaragua must settle her grievances by arbitration.

TRANSFER STAMPS MISSING.

London, February 12.—A million sterling of Stock Transfer Stamps are missing from Albany.

NEW YORK MEAT COMPANY.

London, February 12.—The New York British Meat, Poultry, and Fruit Canning Company with a capital of £3.00,00 has obtained a 38 years' Concession Service.

Approval of the National Assembly is expected.

KINGSTON EARTHQUAKES.

Seventieth Shock Felt on the 10th.

London, February 12.—Kingston recorded the seventieth shock of earthquake on the 10th instant.

DR. ELMENDOFF'S ACCIDENT.

A Sad Case of Infection.

London, February 12—A child with cerebro-spinal mening it is at New York embraced Doctor Elmendoff and accidentally scratched his neck. The doctor is now dying.

ESCAPE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Eight Escape and two Captures.

London February,12.—Ten political prisoners at St. Petersburg excavated a corridor 21 feet, by enamelled cups and teapots, and escaped. Two have been recaptured.

HYDE PARK UNEMPLOYED.

Countess of Warwick's Gift on Demonstration Day.

WORDS OF SYMPATHY.

London, February 12.—Countess Warwick sent fifteen pounds toward the Hyde Park unemployed on Demonstration Day of opening Parliament.

Addressing Jack Williams, the Socialist leader, she wrote—"I returned my Peer's admission ticket to the opening ceremony, when I heard of your march. How could I drive through the streets attired in satins and face the unemployed!

MURDER OF MISS LAKE.

Alfred Land Surrenders Himself.

London February 12.—Alfred Land, a clerk at Essen, surrendered himself to the Police for murdering Miss Lake, an, English woman, in the woods Near Essen in October 1906.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

Girl Twelve Years of Age.

A Paris workman, by the name of Solleland took his neighbour's daughter Mathe Erbelding, aged twelve, to an entertainment an l then outraged, strangled and stabbed her to death, after which he packed her remains and left them at a Railway Station in the Parcels Office. Later he confessed his crime.

HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mardens Doubtful of Practical Results.

Doctor de Mardens reached London yesterday. He says that forty-six Powers were represented at the Hague Conference, Germany, America and France will help to make it a success; but personally he thinks that, whipresent, practical results are impossible,

THE NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

Trial of Harry Thaw.

London, February 9.—The trial of Harry Thaw on a charge of having murdered Stanford White in Madison Square Garden Theatre on June 27 was continued in the New York Criminal Court yesterday.

Mrs. Thaw, who told a sensational story in the witness-box on Thursday, continued her evidence. She declared that White plotted with a notorious lawyer named Abe Hummel to induce her to break her engagement to marry Thaw by instituting a lawsuit for breach of promise. Hummel told her of many acts of misconduct which he said had been committed by Thaw, and she partly believed him and allowed White to pay her attentions. After her marriage with Thaw, White made many attempts to renew his acquaintance with her.

Documentary evidence was tendered to show that Thaw was wildly incensed and was acting like a maniac for months prior to the tragedy.

London, February 12.—Mrs. Thaw, in giving her evidence admitted passing a note to her husband in the Theatre before the tragedy saying that White was here a minute ago but went out again.

The husband, after the Christmas of 1903, always carried a pistol in New York.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Nine Men Killed.

London, February 9.—While a torpedoer was finishing her speed trials at L'Orient, the chief naval shipbuilding port in France, yesterday, with the members of the Naval Commission on board, a terrific boiler explosion accompanied by rushing flames, occured on the vessel.

Out of 11 engineers, artificers, and sailors in the engine-room, nine were killed. The bodies of the victims were frightfully burned.

GREAT WYRLEY OUT-RAGE.

G. E. Edalji's Case.

London, February 10.—Following the precedent established in the case of Adolf Beck, the Home Office has decided to appoint a committee to inquire into the case of G. E. Edalji, who was released from prison after having served a portion of the sentence imposed upon him in connection with the Great Wyrley outrages.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S EDUCATIONAL GIFTS.

Attitude of the American Press.

The total amount given by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller towards the spread of education in the United States is £18,000,000. It is believed that he has given an additional £6,000,000 anonymously to educational funds.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" (Mr. Smallhy) states that the deep and growing resentment on the part of Americans towards money-power is illustrated by the coldness of the newspaper comments on Mr. Rockefeller's latest gift of £6,400,000 to the General Education Board of the United States. Expressions of enthusiasm or gratitude are, he asserts, almost entirely absent from the Press columns.

HOME RULE.

Mr. Lloyd-George at Belfast.

The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. David Loyd-George), paid a visit to Belfast yesterday. This was the first time that a member of a Liberal Cabinet visited that city since 1885.

In an address to 4,000 Liberals and Russellites in Ulster Hall Mr. Lloyd-George said he was a profound believer in the principle of self-government, but in any Home Rule scheme introduced by the present Ministry the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would be maintained. A separation between Ireland and Great Britain was unthinkable. Self-government meant the strengthening of the bonds, and the only real bond was contentment.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent a disturbance which had been threatened, but the only demonstration was of an orderly character. Orangemen and Unionists generally held aloof.

MYSORE COORG RAILWAY.

Financially Improbable Scheme.

MR. FRASER'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. S. M. Fraser the Resident of Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, made an interesting speech at Virajpet recently on the subject of the railway connection between Mysore and the West Coast through Coorg.

In reply to several Addresses presented to him he said.—"After the final decision of the Madras Government that even if a place for such a line in eventually found in the Imperial Programme it will only be after the lapse of many years. The only chance of the line being constructed depended on the Mysore Durbar being able and willing to find money in order to build, not merely their own section of the line but also a considerable part of the more expensive portion which lies in British Territory. With other schemes taking higher place, in their Railway Programme, he did not think it prudent to calculate upon the Darbar building the line, foreseeing the possible collapse of the Railway Scheme. The Local Administration has been making enquiries in other directions for a monorail, and I am sanguine enough to think it is both more attainable and better calculated to offer a fair substitute for a railway, as well for transport of passengers and heavy goods. So far as my present information goes the gradients between Mysore and South Coorg present no obstacle to its construction along the existing high road.

WOMEN'S DARK DAYS.

Bile Beans are Nature's Great Assistant in Restoring Health and Happiness.

Every woman has her dark days—days when the hours of housework drag wearily along, and when, may-be, her bones are filled with aches and pains. Fluttering of the heart, morning sickness, headache, capricious appetite, and constipation—these are some of the commonest symptoms of female trouble, which has its origin in a disordered liver and weakened stomach, and makes martyrs of 99 out of every 100 women.

Bile Beans, by eradicating all disorders of the digestive system, banish all these distressing symptoms. They cure in Nature's own way, and ensure a sound stomach and liver and a strong constitution.

Mrs. A. Mc.Donald, wife of a farm servant, of Calrossie, Nigg. N. B., tells how Bile Beans ended four years of constant misery :

"The tortnre and suffering I experienced from pains in the back, stomach, and chest were something dreadful," she says. "My appetite left me, and when in bed I never could get to sleep. I was a complete wreck. Some times I would be doubled up with pain, and was unable to do my housework. I was also troubled with constipation.

"This continued for four years, and during the greater part of that time I was under treatment by doctors and took medicines until I had spent almost all my means. But I never got the least bit better until I commenced with Bile Beans. I continued taking Bila Beans until I was comrletely cured. I can now eat my food, sleep at night, and am in a state of perfect health."

Bile Beans are sold in sealed boxes by all chemists, at Re. 1 - per box, or Rs. 2-4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Don't accept any pills offered loose; none are genuine Bile Beans unless sold in sealed boxes.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

Vived Description by Sir George Birdwood.

The Mohurrum Festival, which as usual lasted for ten days, commencing from the day following the appearance of the new moon, terminated yesterday, when the paper mausoleums were immersed in the sea at Cooly Bunder, off the Carnac Bridge, and some other places. The duration of the festival is a season of much anxiety and exertion to the police, the members of which have to work by extra day and night in the densely crowded Mahomedan quarters for the maintenance of the public peace and for the due regulation of traffic; and it is satisfactory to note that their duties in that direction have been successfully performed. The novel features of the festival are not without interest to the Western mind. Catching a first glimpse of the new moon in the month of Mohurram, the pious Islamite strikes a crowbar into a selected spot to indicate the inauguration of the work of building a "taboot," or paper mausoleum, at his place. The first six days of the festival are passed in comparative quietness during which the paper mausoleum rises in daily increasing proportions to the accompaniments of religious ceremonies, the burning of incense, the chanting of "marassias", or hymns of sorrow, for the deaths of the martyrs Hassan and Hoossain, etc. These curious structures of bamboo, paper, and tinsel, generally follow the outlines of Mohomedan religious edifices, and are intended to represent the tombs of the two martyrs, who were the grandsons of the prophet. On the ninth and tenth days, the festival is in its full swing. On the night of the ninth day, commonly known as the "Kattal-ki-rat," i.e. the night of slaughter, the whirl of excitement, commencing after the early evening, continues all through the night; and after a temporary lull, breaks forth again about midday on the day following, reaching its climax in the afternoon, when the taboots are immersed in the sea at Cooly Bunder beyond the Carnac Bunder overbridge. About the middle of the tenth day, the taboots in the different divisions of the city are marshalled out, under the directions of the police, towards the Bhendy Bazar Road and are slowly moved onward into Pydhonee. The route of the procession then runs through Moombadvi, Kalbadevi, and the Esplanade Cross Road, on to the Arthur Crawford Markets, and thence straight over the Carnac Bunder overbridge to the sea at Cooly Bunder.

On the night of the ninth day, the excitement among the Shias, especially the Moguls and Seedees, is at its height. Large numbers of them assemble at the Imambarra, the general assembly room of the sect, where the mourners move in a ring, beating their naked chests until the blood is ready to spurt forth. Yesterday morning, at "Hassanabad," the extensive property at Mount Road where lie the remains of His Highness the first Aga Khan, the "passion play," as it is called was enacted in the presence of an unusually large throng of mourners. The upper galleries of the bungalow were crowded by Mogul, Khoja, and other Mahomedan ladies, who shared in the general mourning. On the gates of an inner court being thrown open, a procession enters, headed by men carrying banners, and including Hoossin's children on horses, with their faces covered with blood, beating their heads with their hands. In front of the horses dance a crowd of men, beating their bare chests to the cadance of a mournful chant, the burden of which is "Hai, Hoossin, Koosbtel Shoadi" i. e., Alas! Hoossin is killed. The rear of the procession is brought up by a large body of mourners who precede the bier on which is laid the blood-stained corpse of Hoossin, and who walk the court-yard round and round, the excitement of the mourners growing at every turn until it reaches a point of frenzy. Thanks to the vigilance and energy of police the of Bombay the Mohurrum festival this year has passed off as peacefully as most of its predecessors,

On Saturday night His Excellency Lord Lamington accompanied by Captain Meysell at New Nagpada about twelve o'clock to witness the midnight procession of Taboots. A mandap was especially raised at the corner of Oondria Street New Nagpada to accommodate the distinguished party; who were met at its entrance by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Phillips; and some leading members of the Mahomedan community. H. E. took his seat on a raised platform where he was supported by K. S. Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay and Moalvi Rafiuddin Ahmed Bar at Law who answered questions put by H. E. and party and threw light upon matters connected with the taboot and the Moharrum processions. Lord Lamington spent two hours witnessing the Taboots and lies and left the place very much pleased at what he saw. Before departure H. E. and party wear garlanded.

His Excellency also went to Hassanabad, Mount Road, Mazagone, to see the passion play of Mohorum as enacted by the fellowers of the Shiah sect.

This year Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Commissioner of Police, issued licenses for 111 taboots and 666 punjas. Last year the number of taboots was 112 and of punjas 602.

The taboots and punjas were distributed in the city as under :—

	Taboots.	Punjas.
A ward ...	6 ...	13
B " ...	30 ...	103
C " ...	26 ...	162
D " ...	6 ...	48
E " ...	26 ...	272
F " ...	12 ...	39
G " ...	5 ...	29

THIRTY YEARS AGO

Sir George Birdwood who was in Bombay for a long time in the last generation and intimately acquainted with our motley population, has described with his graphic powers, which have familiarised to us many an Indian scene which would otherwise have remained strange and enigmatic, the Mohorrum procession which is the most striking of the many picturesque features of our singularly picturesque city. This account Sir Geoge contributed nearly thirty years ago to a translation of the passion play of Hasan and Husain, usually enacted during the Mohorrum festival, by Sir Lewis Pelly and Mr. Arthur Wollaston. We reproduce it here as this annual festival has just come round and we have witnessed last evening the great Mohorrum procession so graphically described therein. It is necessary to premise that Hasan, and Husein, whose martyrdom on the plain of Kerbali on the banks of the Euphrates, the Mohorrum has been instituted to commemorate, were the sons of Ali whom Mohomed, who had no male issue, adopted as his son and married to his daughter Fatima.

"On the tenth day of the Moberram, in commemoration of the death of Husain on that day of the month, the *tabuts* are carried to the Mohamed an seme tery as representing the plains of Kerbala and at magnificent Bombay—which Sir Bartle Frere has built—into the sea which there does not stand simply mystically for the Euphrates, but it is regarded as the river itself, seeing that in a sense it may be said to flow down the coast of Western India. When Husain's horse is brought into the arena of the Imambara and his little sons, and daughters and nephews appear on the scene raised on thrones carried on men's shoulders, the rage and agony of the people become perfectly uncontrollable, for which reason no representations of the dead Husain, or of his children, or horse, are allowed to be taken through the streets of Bombay for fear of exciting outrages against the Sunnies."

It may be said here that in former years the wounded horse of Husain was taken through the streets of Bombay by the Persian Shiahs, followers of the Aga Khan; but the scene of an actually wounded horse with blood flowing from its wounds was considered too tragic to be allowed. Moreover, it was the cause of much ill-feeling between these Shiahs and Sunnis who contest the claim of Ali, the father of Husain, to be the immediate successor or Caliph after Mohamed. It gave occasion to risking and shedding of blood at times. So this part of the procession was prohibited by the authorities, and does not form nowadays a feature of it.

"On the tenth of Mohorrum, continues Sir George, "every house in which a *tabut* is kept, or in which one is put up for the occasion, sends forth its separate cavalcade or company to join the general funeral procession which in the Native Mahomedan States sometimes assumes the character of a solemn military pomp. First go the musicians, with pipes and cymbals, high horns and deafening drums, followed by the arms and banners of Hasan and Husain, and the ensigns and crests, in gold and silver or other metals, of Ali and Fatima, and these by a chorus of men chanting a funeral dirge, followed in turn by Husain's horse. Next come men bearing censers of burning myrrh and frankinsense and aloes, wood and gum benjamim before the *tabut* or model of the tombs of Hasan and Husain which is raised aloft on poles, or borne on an elephant. Models of the sepulcre of Ali also, and of Mohamed at Medina and representations of the seraph-beast, Borak, on which Mohamed is said to have performed his journey from Jerusalem to Heaven, are also carried along with the 'tabut.' There may be one or two hundred of these separate funeral companies or cavalcades in the general procession, which is further swollen by crowds of fakirs and clowns or 'Moharum fakirs,' got up for the occasion in marvellously fantastic masquerade, figuring one 'Jack Priest,' another 'King Ragamuffin' and other, 'King Clout,' 'King' Tatterda nation,' 'King Double Dumb,' and a hundred others of the following of the Lord of misrule', or 'Abbot of Unreason', of our Catholic forefathers. An immense concourse of people, representatives of every country and costume of Central and Southern Asia, runs along with the procession. In Bombay after gathering its contingent from every Shiah household as it winds its way through the tortuous streets of the native town, the living stream at length emerges on the Esplanade or the side opposite Back Bay—the whole Esplanade—the plain of Karbola for the day—from Bombay Harbour to Back Bay lying almost flush with the sea. The confused uproar of its advance can be heard a mile away and long before the procession takes definite shape through the clouds of dust and incense which move before it. It moves headlong onward in an endless line of flashing swords blazoned arms "aftabis" and moving banners, state umbrellas, thrones and canopies, and towering above all the "tabuts," framed of the most elegant shapes of Saracen architecture, glittering in silver and green and gold, and rocking backwards in high air, like great ships upon a rolling sea, with the rapid movement of the hurrying crowd beating drums, chanting hymns, and shrieking, "Ya Ali, Ya Hussain" "Husain Shah," drowned, drowned in blood, in blood; all three fallen prostrate, dead! "Ya Ali, Ya Hussan" "Ali Husain, Hushain Shah," until the whole welkin seems to ring and pulsate with the terrific wail. Ever and anon a band of naked men drunk with opium or hemp and painted like tigers or leopards, makes a rush through the ranks of the procession, leaping furiously and brandishing their swords and spears and clubs in the air. The route, however, is strictly defined by a line of native policemen, and before these representatives of British law and order, the infuriated zealots will suddenly bring themselves in full charge to a halt, wheel round, and retreat back into the body of the procession, howling and shrieking like a flight of baffled fiends.

So for a mile in length, the rout advances against the rays of the now declining sun, until the sea is reached, where it spreads out along the breach in a line at right angles to the 'sacred way' by which it has come across the Esplanade. Nothing can be more picturesque than the arrival and break up of the procession in Back Bay. The temporary "tabuts" are taken out into the Bay as far as they can be carried and abandened to the waves, into which all the temporary adornment of the permanent "tabuts" are also thrown. This operation has a wonderfully cooling effect on the mob. Their frantic clamours suddenly cease. In fact, the mourners of Hasan and Husain, having buried their "tabuts" in the sea, seize the opportunity to have a good bath; and a little after the sun has finally dropped below the western horizon, the whole of the vast multitude is seen in the vivid moonlight to be slowly and peacefully regathering itself across the wide Esplanade into its homes again, and the saturnalia into which the last act of the mystery of Hasan and Husain has degenerated in India is closed for another year.

"Up country where the "tabut's are carried to the Mahomedan cemeteries, and Sunnis and Shiahs meet face to face before the open graves of Hasan and Husain, the feuds between them which have been pent up all the year are openly fought out to bloody end. The Custom of carrying the "tabuts" into the sea at Bombay no doubt contributes to the peace which the Mohorrum is observed by the Mohamedans of that city. The eleventh and twelfth of the month of Moberam should be spent in meditation by the graves in which the "tabuts" have been laid, and in Bombay by the sea; but as a spectacle the Mohorum celebration is over with the wild masquerade of the tenth day."

It may be added that the route of the procession is changed as regards its direction since Sir George Birdwood's days; and now it winds its way not towards the declining sun in the west to the Back Bay across the Esplanade, but drags it weary length along slowly, in the opposite direction, towards the eastern shore of the island, as the "tabuts" have now to be immersed not in the Back Bay but in the Harbour somewhere near Cooley Bunder

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

"At Home" Entertainment.

The members of the Students' Brotherhood, with their friends and helpers, were entertained to an "At Home" on Saturday by the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Batty in their bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Bombay. The attendances was a large one, and included His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice A. K. Denald, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bt., the Rev. Dr. Machichan, Professor R. Scott, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, Consul for Persia, Khan Bahadur Darashah Chichgar, the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Proster, Professor N. G. Velinkar, Mr. H. C. McKee, Dr. Parbharkar, Mr. Callandas Keshavedas, Mr. Fair Tyabjee and a number of European and Parsee ladies.

The bungalow was beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns, flowers and evergreens. A small stage was provided in the spacious hall on the first floor where the distinguished guests foregathered. Here they were cordially welcomed by Mr. Justice and Mrs. Batty. A string band was also in attendance. A musical programme was then gone through, followed by a dialogue from Shakespeare, which was given creditably by Mr. Pestonji B. Chichgar and Mr. E. B. Pajnigar; several Staunch workers in the cause of the Brotherhood were introduced to His Excellency.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in briefly addressing the gathering, conveyed to His Excellency their sense of indebtedness for the honour he had conferred upon them by his presence that evening. The speaker then explained what the words 'Students' Brotherhood" meant. He said that the word "Students" was intended to impress upon the minds of the young man that they all lived in this world of students to learn the law governing life, hops and actions. He might say that they welcomed His Excellency there that evening, more as a student and teacher of life than as a Governor of Bombay. (Hear, hear, and applause). As everybody knew, His Excellency watched the affairs of the University very closely, minutely scrutinizing all the details thereof, enquiring whether every one was doing his duty and finally urging those concerned to be very regular in their attendance. That was a very good thing indeed. But what had impressed them most, was the fact that during the three years His Excellency had been amongst them he had not neglected a single Convocation of the University. It was a little act by itself, but these little acts were indeed the signs of the spirit which animated His Excellency's career in India and this was quite in-conformity with what the poet Coleridge had said that the best portion of a good man's life consisted of his little, nameless and unremembered acts (Applause). To the best of the speaker's recollections he never heard of a Chancellor who had taken more interest in the University's affairs than His Excellency. They took His Excellency's visit there to signify that he looked at every question from the point of culture, which was the ideal of the Students' Brotherhood. In conclusion, he thanked His Excellency once again for his presence that evening.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said he was very grateful to Mr. Chandavarkar for the kind words he had said of him. He felt they were unduly appreciative of the fact of his having attended the Convocations. With regard to the last Convocation, he might say that the most remarkable event was the address by the Vice-Chancellor, Principal Selby. He never heard anything to excel that speech. (Hear, hear and applause) In all the other things of life, he (the speaker) was pretty well aware that he was no better than his fellow men. He agreed with Mr. Chandavarakar, that the best portion of a man's life consisted of his little, nameless and unremembered acts, but he thought it was very often true, that the people who tried to come before the public eye, were tempted to make a departure from that strict rule of life, which should always govern the conduct of an honourable man to do his work quietly in his own sphere of life, and who alone, therefore in his opinion, could be recognised as the greatest of benefactors. (Hear, hear). He congratulated the members of the Brotherhood upon their work, which would leave a lasting effect on their minds and conscience of their noble service in the cause of general humanity. To bring togeather persons of all communities desirous of raising the moral tone of the rising generation, and of guiding them is their aspirations for worthier lives, was certainly the most laudable aim and object a Brotherhood could have. The very fact that they had constituted a brotherhood would when it was brought to light, be a great moral check to others going astray, and he felt sure that their combination provided a means of leading a good life. Gentlemen of the position of the two Judges of the High Court, and others, had devoted some of their time—and they had not much time to spare—to come amongst them to encourage them in the work of the Society, and who, also, had often attended their lectures and debates. This amply guaranteed the usefulness and utility of the society. It was His Excellency's intention to attend one of their debates himself. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he trusted that they would continue to flourish and that the society would co-operate more and more towards the noble work of the Brotherhood. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Batty were then thanked for their hospitality, and the gathering dispersed after partaking of the sumptuous refreshments provided for them.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN POLLARD.

We regret to have to announce the death at the early age of forty three of Mr. John Pollard, a well-known merchant of Bombay and a partner in the firm of Fleming Shaw and Co. Mr. Pollard had been ill for some six weeks, at his residence, Paryl House, Wodehouse Road, suffering from abscess of the liver, and an operation had been performed by his medical attendant, from which a recovery was hoped for. Last Monday, however, he took a turn for the worse, and died on Saturday evening. He only returned to India from Home in October last, when he was quite well. The funeral took place last evening at Sewri. The deceased leaves a widow and two little girls.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

...ian chemist, Professor D. Mende... ...has just been announced, was chiefly ...eriodic law" of the chemical elements. ...is law, the elements, when arranged in ...atomic weights, show a remarkable ...of similar chemical properties at fixed ...Elements with similar properties are found ...r distances in the series. Thus, the metals of ...es lithium, sodium, and potassium—along with ...er elements of the same group—are found at ...ular intervals in Mendeleeff's list.

GAPS IN THE TABLE.

But when all the known elements were arranged in series according to their atomic weights, it was found that there were gaps in the table. That is to say, atomic weights appeared for which there were no corresponding elements. So great was Mendeleeff's faith in his periodic law, however, that he ventured to prophesy that elements would be discovered to fill these gaps. He even described the chief properties of three of these missing elements, which he called ekaboron, ekaaluminium, and ekasilicon. Within fifteen years of the prophecy, three new elements, Gallium, Scandium, and Germanium were discovered, and found to correspond in atomic weights and chemical properties with Mendeleeff's eka-elements. Moreover, Mendeleeff found that certain of the received atomic weights of the elements did not exactly agree with the figures in his table, and ventured to question the accuracy of their determination. More careful redetermination of these atomic weights showed that the Russian chemist was correct.

THE PERIODIC LAW DISCOVERER.

But although to Mendeleeff belongs the lion's share of the credit for the working out and elaboration of the periodic law, he was not the first to suggest that the properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights. This honour belongs to an Englishman, Mr. J. A. R. Newlands, who was the first to call attention to the relation between the properties of the elements and their atomic weights. This he did in a number of papers published during the years 1864-66. In 1869 Mendeleeff published his first paper on the subject in the "Zeitschrift fur Chemie." In the following year the noted German chemist Lothar Meyer set forth his views on the same subject in the, "Annalender Chemie."

THE PROFESSOR AND ETHER.

One of Professor Mendeleeff's latest works, of which an English translation was published in 1904, is entitled, "An attempt towards a Chemical Conception of the Ether." According to the views of Lord Kelvin, and others, the atoms of ponderable matter are formed out of the all-pervading ether —they are merely whirlpools, or vortex rings in it. Mendeleeff, on the other hand, considers that the ether is a form of ordinary matter, "the lightest, most mobile and chemically inactive gas." And the Russian chemist seems to have been led to this conception of the ether by the study of his table of the elements arranged according to the periodic law.

THE POWER OF ETHER.

Hydrogen is the element with the least atomic weight known, but the table permits, and even suggests the existence of a number of elements of still smaller atomic weights. Now, the ether must be able to penetrate all substances, and, therefore, if it be an element it must be lighter and more elastic than hydrogen. It must also have less capacity for forming chemical compounds. But the discovery of argon, xenon, krypton, &c., has shown that inactive chemical elements can exist. Hence, to fulfil the functions of the ether, Mendeleef suggests a gas which, like helium or argon, is incapable of entering into chemical combination, vastly lighter than hydrogen, of high penetrative power and great velocity. "It is impossible," he says, "to deny the existence of elements lighter than hydrogen." Coronium, an element existing in the sun's corona, he considers to be one of these, and to have an atomic weight of 4. He finally concludes that the ether is an element, of which the atoms are "capable of moving freely everywhere throughout the universe, have an atomic weight nearly one-millionth that of hydrogen, and travel with a velocity of about 1,400 miles a second."

THE SOLITARY SANDPIPER.

An intersting exhibit at a recent meeting of the British Ornithological Club was several clutches of eggs of the solitary sandpiper (Tatanus solitarius). The nesting habits of this bird, or, more strictly speaking, its want of nesting habits, for, like the cuckoo, it "builds not for itself," are peculiar. In common with the green sandpiper and wood sandpiper of Europe, it lays its eggs in the old nests of other birds. And, strange to say, when the sandpiper occasionally by mistake chooses a new nest its eggs are promptly ejected by the owner. This is the more surprising when we remember how readily the cuckoo's eggs are received by its dupes. The solitary sandpiper is found in North-West Canada, where the specimens exhibited were obtained by Mr. Evan Thompson. It nests only in the "muskegs," or swampy woods, choosing the nests of the American robin (a species of thrush), Brewer's blackbird, the Canada jay, or the cedar waxwing. In one case the sandpiper was found to have so far exerted itself as to put in a lining of fresh lichens to the old nest.

NEW LAMP FILAMENT.

A new filament for the electric lamp, invented by Professor H. C. Parker and Mr. W. G. Clark, Columbia University, is described in the "Scientific American." It has been named "helion," in allusion to the fact that the resulting light has all the rays of the solar spectrum. The light is white, and produced at a comparatively low temperature. "Helion" is described as essentially a deposit of silicon on a carbon filament. It is claimed that compared with an ordinary filament approximately twice the light is obtained with half the current. As regards lasting powers 485 and 1,270 hours are given as the extremes in the case of the filaments tested. "Helion" can be used in an ordinary vacuum lamp bulb.

THE HARPY

Again, after an interval of 22 years, that remarkable bird the harpy eagle, or harpy, may be seen in the Zoological Gardens. The harpies of Homer and Virgil were represented as birds with the heads and busts of women. And the owl-like visage of the harpy eagle is sufficiently human-like to justify the name. The classical harpies, again, were snatchers, carrying off human beings, while the harpy eagle is said to carry off monkeys, fawns, foxes and peccaries for its food. Although the bird has been known as an inhabitant of South America from Bolivia and Paraguay to Mexico for more than two centuries, its habits have been little noticed by naturalists. Stories are told of its vast destructive powers, and it has been said even to attack man. Its enormous bill and powerful talons lend some colour to these.

THE THORN-BUG.

At a recent meeting of the Essex Field Club the Secretary, Mr. W. Cole, showed specimens of a thorn-bug from South America. This insect belongs to the family Memberacidæ, a group containing a number of most extraordinary forms. The leaf-hoppers, which are utilised by certain tropical species of ants as aphides are by others, belong to it. The special interest of the thorn-bug is that it is a remarkable example of protective resemblance. It rests on bramble bushes, and even in a museum specimens can scarcely be distinguished from one of the thorns.

THE MOCKING-BIRD.

There are a large number of species of birds in various parts of the world that possess the power of mimicking not only the notes of other birds but also sounds that they become accustomed to in their near neighbourhood. Some of the bower-birds of the Australian Continent have this power in a very marked degree, and are adepts at reproducing the noises they hear. The cat-bird of America and some species peculiar to India are more or less given to the habit, and most of them are known in their own countries as the mocking-bird. But, properly speaking, the name belongs solely to an American bird, "Mimus polyglottus," and belongs to him rightly, for he is far and away superior in power of voicereproduction to any other bird either in his own country or out of it. This true mocking bird is very trust like in form, and is in all probability very closely related to the Turdidae, though not actually belonging to that group. As if to prove their affinity, the young birds in their first plumage showdistinct spotted marking on the light brown plumage of the breast. When in an adult stage, these spots have all disappeared, and we see a plain, soberly clad bird, whose plainness is amply made up for by its graceful bearing and its extreme liveliness of action and wealth of song. It has a very wide range across the American Continent, being more frequently met with in the southern States than in the more northern. To appreciate how this bird is held in esteem in America it is only necessary to pick up any volume on American ornithology and one will invariably see that a superiority over our nightingale is claimed for it. What Philomela of our thickets and woodlands is to us, such is the mocking-bird of America to the heart of the average country-bred American.

MAJOR JOHN MACKENZIE LYLE, whose death took place at 73 Waterloo Road on January 31, removes from the Army List another name from the rapidly decreasing list of officers who took part in the Sutlej campaign in 1845-46. Major Lyle, who served in the 29th Regt., was present at the memorable battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon. He retired from the Army in 1863.

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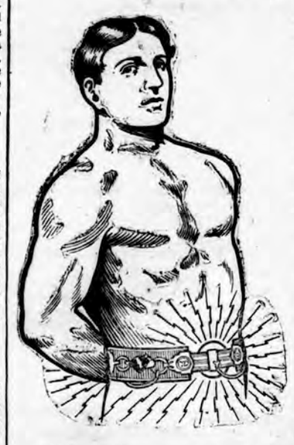

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